

Torn by Grief, Israel Pledges To Press On in Search for Peace

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — After the wrenching grief of Yitzhak Rabin's funeral and amid much lingering sorrow, both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization pledged Tuesday to continue with the moves toward peace that cost Mr. Rabin his life and still breed extremism across the region.

One day after Mr. Rabin's burial, Israelis continued to converge on his grave at Mount Herzl Cemetery under gray and sometimes showery skies. Others lit candles outside his home and in the Tel Aviv square where he was shot Saturday night by a 25-year-old Israeli law student who told prosecutors he acted to protest the creation of a Palestinian state.

But, with Jerusalem suddenly emptied of the array of world leaders who came for the funeral, this was a day for many Israelis to try to absorb fully what had happened, of explaining it to the children and of getting back to the business of ordinary life in extraordinary times.

"With all the anger that people had toward each other, I can't believe that we have come to this," said Jackie Ben-Haim, a mother of three children aged 5, 2 and 11 months. "Some people are saying we'll get back to things and we'll be alright. But others are very worried about the future. People are trying to say: Let's use this for something positive."

Schools held special assemblies to explain the assassination and some teachers handed out copies of the peace song that Mr. Rabin had been singing at a huge, pro-peace rally in Tel Aviv minutes before he was killed. Children's programming on cable television was changed to permit scores of children to participate in talk shows about the assassination.

"At first it was strange to see how the little children were in shock," said presenter Michal Yarnai. "They were exposed to TV all the time. Rabin had always been in their living room. They knew him and suddenly they were told he's inside a coffin. It worried them a lot. Suddenly they see the adults around them crying and they are even more scared."

In a further effort toward restoring what passes for normalcy, Israel eased restrictions on Palestinians entering their country from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Palestinians from those areas had been barred from Israel following the assassination, for the same security reasons that forced the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, to stay away from the funeral.

Mr. Arafat regretted that decision on Tuesday. "It

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Some of the thousands of Israeli mourners who paid their respects Tuesday at the grave in Jerusalem of their assassinated prime minister.

Rabin's Widow Faults Extremists in Slaying

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — The widow of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday that the Likud Party leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, and other Israeli rightists had created the atmosphere that led to her husband's assassination by a religious fanatic.

Leah Rabin, in a series of radio and television interviews, blamed rightist lawmakers for giving violent speeches in Parliament and allowing outrageous incitement against her husband at rallies. There was a Likud rally in Jerusalem not too long ago, she recalled.

They put the figure of Yitzhak, my husband, in the uniform of a Nazi leader, and Mr. Netanyahu was

there. He later talked against it, but he was there and he didn't stop it."

In the interview, with ABC television, she also complained that her husband had been pictured as wearing a kaffiyeh like the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, and that no one had put a stop to it.

Mr. Netanyahu promptly dismissed the allegations, saying that it was "cynical incitement" to blame Likud supporters for the murder.

He said he had genuine, deep differences with Mr. Rabin and the late leader's center-left government on how best to make peace with the Palestinians, but that he had never advocated political violence.

"No one in Israel has stood more than I," he said

"facing demonstrators shouting 'Rabin is a traitor,' 'Rabin is a murderer' and shouting them down, forcefully silencing them on every occasion that I was there."

"Therefore these attempts now to make political hay out of this, to try to say it's the responsibility of the Likud is like asking whether Lee Harvey Oswald was a Republican or a Democrat and then blaming the party," Mr. Netanyahu said.

But Mr. Rabin's widow, asked in a CNN television interview whether she held Mr. Netanyahu responsible, said: "I do blame him."

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Chirac Forces Shake-Up in Drive Toward Austerity

Top Posts Unchanged As Juppé Shapes Plan To Meet EU Criteria

By William Drozdzick
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac dissolved the government Tuesday after it had served less than six months in office and reappointed Prime Minister Alain Juppé to head a tighter, streamlined ruling team.

However, the most senior government positions, including finance, foreign and defense ministers, remain unchanged.

Mr. Chirac's decision to reshuffle one of the shortest-lived governments in recent French history came after his popularity appeared to hit record lows. An opinion poll released this week showed barely 14 percent of voters approved his work.

After an energetic start, Mr. Chirac's presidency has floundered amid mounting discontent with his failure to fulfill campaign promises of lower taxes and bountiful jobs. Nearly two-thirds of French voters now oppose his decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

In response to widening rifts within the ruling center-right majority, the new team

Shake-up halves the size of France's government. Page 5.

includes several supporters of Mr. Chirac's fellow Gaullist rival for the presidency, former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

Presidential aides said the cabinet shake-up was designed to give Mr. Juppé greater authority in pushing through tough austerity measures in coming months so that France can slash its deficits and meet the criteria required for a single European currency by 1999.

Members of the conservative majority welcomed the government downsizing as a necessary step to deliver a more coherent message of reform, but the opposition Socialists saw it as a sign of his growing desperation.

Last week Mr. Chirac announced an abrupt reversal of his economic policy, giving highest priority for the next two years to cutting deficits instead of creating jobs. The choice was made, aides said, after Mr. Chirac concluded that missing the boat on a single currency would have ruinous consequences for France's relations with Germany and European unity.

Mr. Juppé's own popularity has suffered even more than Mr. Chirac's. He was nearly forced to resign last month by a housing scandal over sweetheart rent deals on city-owned apartments for himself and family members. After Mr. Juppé announced that he would voluntarily move out, a prosecutor let him off with a stiff reprimand.

The government reshuffle comes just days before Mr. Juppé is scheduled to unveil draconian proposals to slash the costs of France's extensive state welfare system. Unions are warning of strikes. The government has vowed to eliminate a \$13 billion social security debt in two years.

Germans Open Door to Retail Revolution

Agence France-Presse

BONN — Leaders of Germany's governing center-right coalition announced Tuesday that they had reached agreement on relaxing the country's highly restrictive shop-opening hours, heralding a mini-revolution in social habits.

New trading laws, expected to take effect in mid-1996, are likely to be welcomed by the many people whose working times coincide with the present hours.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt, of the Free Democratic Party, presented the agreement as a major breakthrough. It was also welcomed by the German chambers of trade and commerce. But the enthusiasm was dampened somewhat by Labor Minister Norbert Blum, who said that Christian Union deputies wanted further discussions.

The country's main retail trade union opposed the accord as contrary to its members' interests. Owners of small shops also fear an adverse effect on their livelihood.

The current laws, limiting total weekly store opening time to 68.5 hours, generally date from 1956 and are among the most restrictive in Western Europe.

Under the agreement, stores would be able to stay open from 6:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Monday to Friday. This compares with 7:00 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. at present except on Thursdays, when they may stay open until 8:30 P.M.

It is also proposed that on Saturdays shops be allowed to stay open from 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., and that regional authorities be empowered to authorize closure up to two hours later. At present, stores must close at 2:00 P.M. on Saturdays, except for the first Saturday of the month and the four Saturdays before Christmas.

Fuji Bank Plans to Clear Its Books of Bad Loans

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Fuji Bank, one of Japan's largest commercial banks, will write off all the problem loans it has extended to the country's indebted housing-loan companies by March, Fuji's president said Tuesday.

The move will make Fuji the first major Japanese bank to declare its intention to rid itself of the bad loans in one lump sum. Commercial banks, which lent billions of dollars to the housing lenders, or *jusen*, then saw many of the loans go bad when Japan's real-estate boom ended, had been expected to take several years to write off the loans.

Fuji's president, Toru Hashimoto, who is also chairman of the Federation of Japan Bankers' Associations, called on other banks to take similar action.

"It's better to write off bad loans to the housing lenders at one time because it will increase the transparency of Japanese banks," Mr. Hashimoto said. "Banks that can't afford to do so should be able to choose to write off their loans over several years."

Mr. Hashimoto also said Fuji Bank was considering possible future mergers with other Japanese banks.

Separately, Nomura Securities, Daiwa Bank's largest shareholder, was cool to the idea of proposed merger between Daiwa and Sumitomo Bank. (Page 13.)

Fuji has not disclosed the amount of problem loans it has extended to the *jusen*. Mr. Hashimoto said the bank would not incur pretax losses through a one-time write-off of the loans, though he acknowledged some banks might. He also said there was a danger some banks might see their capital fall to below 8 percent of their assets, which would violate requirements of the Bank for International Settlements, which regulates banks internationally.

Still banks might have to take such a bold step to dispose of the bad loans once and for all, he said. Bad loans are defined as those that are in default, those in which

interest payments have been delayed or in which the lenders have accepted lower interest rates.

Japan's eight housing lenders are saddled with more than 7 trillion yen (\$67.3 billion) in irrecoverable loans. Japan's top 21 banks have lent a total of 5.1 trillion yen to the housing lenders, but they have not individually disclosed how much in bad loans they are carrying.

The Finance Ministry estimates that Japanese financial institutions are carrying more than 40 trillion yen in bad loans, about half of which are being held by the commercial banks.

On Monday, executives of Sanwa Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank met key members of the ruling coalition's special task force on the bad-loan issue.

"There were no specific talks about when we will write off the bad debt to the housing lenders," said a spokesman for one of the three banks, who declined to be named. "But we want to get rid of the nonperforming loans as soon as possible because the issue has become a focus of overseas concern about Japanese banks."

The Finance Ministry, which regulates Japanese banks, supports early write-offs. "If banks can define how much they lost at the housing lenders by March 1996, it's likely some will dispose of them at one time," said Shizuharu Kubono, director of the coordination division of the ministry's banking bureau. "And if the volume of the write-offs is large, it's likely they will report pretax losses."

Algerian's Arrest Sought by France

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — France issued an international arrest warrant Tuesday for an Algerian reportedly under detention in Britain and suspected of masterminding a wave of bombings in France over the past three months, judicial sources said.

The warrant was issued against Abdelkader Benouis, alias Abou Fares. It cites his alleged role in a bombing Oct. 6 at the Maison Blanche station of the Paris Metro. France has been rocked by eight bombings or attempted bombings since late July that have left seven people dead and more than 200 wounded.

French authorities have blamed Algerian Muslim fundamentalists trying to end French support for the military-backed government in Algeria. A French magistrate was in London on Tuesday after the arrest of several suspects there.

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 15.98	Up 0.07%
-757.65	124.21
The Dollar	
Down 1.2%	Down 0.02%
DM 1.5184	previous close 1.413
Pound 1.581	1.5804
Yen 103.015	103.35
FF 4.5825	4.5915

AGENDA



A supporter watching speakers at a Communist rally in Moscow on Tuesday.

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From Racing to Ravioli: Italian Scions Settle Down

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

PARMA, Italy — Paolo Barilla was born an heir to Europe's biggest pasta empire. But from his childhood soapbox derby days, his passion was always Formula One racing, not ravioli.

One racing, not ravioli. So, although his grandfather founded Barilla SpA in 1877 and Paolo's brothers were lured into the \$2 billion company by their father, Paolo built a career driving at tracks like Le Mans in France and Monza in Italy, and for the Toyota Motor Corp. in Japan.

Then, one day in 1990, he decided it was time to go home. "I felt an attraction for the family business," said Paolo Barilla, who is now 34. "I was curious about it. My father always believed that whatever comes naturally and is not forced puts down the deepest roots." Three years later, his father died, and he and his brothers Guido and Luca took over.

Paolo Barilla's return to the family fold is part of a

much larger generational changing of the guard in Italian business, which, more than industry in almost any other European country, is dominated by families. Except for the huge but inefficient state sector, virtually all Italian companies, even giants like the Fiat auto group, the Pirelli rubber company and the Olivetti computer maker, are controlled and run by families.

Fiat, Pirelli and Olivetti were all founded during Italy's 19th-century industrialization. And some economic historians trace the strong family tradition in Italian business to the great families of the Renaissance, like the Chigis of Genoa and the Medicis of Florence.

But most of the 3,500 private-sector companies active today were created during the rebuilding of Italy's economy after World War II. With the founders now aging, analysts estimate that one-third of them will have to find successors within the next five years.

The search for new leadership comes at a time when Italian companies, as firms elsewhere, are having to come to grips with the globalization of markets.

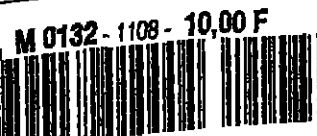
It is not that leaders in the older generation were global slouches. They sold shoes and clothing, machine tools and packaging equipment in foreign markets, but they usually did so in broken English and rarely dreamed of building factories outside Italy. The sons and daughters have been trained abroad, speak fluent English and maybe one or two other foreign languages, and think readily about manufacturing in other countries.

So pronounced is the generational shift that Bocconi University, Italy's leading business school, started a special program in 1991 to train the sons and daughters of graying business owners.

"If a father is successful, that usually means he's a strong personality with a very elevated ego," said Guido Corbetta, who helped design the three-week program. "That causes psychological problems."

Members of the younger generation at big Italian companies often go outside Italy for their business degrees and then get hands-on training at high-profile positions within the business before taking over.

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فكرنا من الاصل

High Times in Amsterdam / Debating Curbs on Cannabis

Dutch Tolerance for Drugs Irks Neighbors

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

AMSTERDAM — The throbbing jukebox, the boisterous billiards game and the heterosexual hustle at the juke bar seem like typical scenes at any popular watering hole for young people. But one glance at the menu tells why the Netherlands' largest city still rates as a prime laboratory for the counterculture.

A visitor looking for a late-afternoon boost might try a steaming cup of Space Tea. Or for a dessert that's truly out of this world, the Space Mushroom Pie. Those who want to light up a joint and groove on the music have a selection of marijuana with names like Purple Skunk, Swazi or Sputnik, freely sold over the counter to anyone over the age of 18.

Ever since the Netherlands decriminalized the use of soft drugs by passing its so-called "Opium Law" in 1976, "coffee shops" like Smokey's and the Bulldog have proliferated like wild mushrooms, serving students and musicians, policemen and politicians who can indulge their taste in dope by buying up to 30 grams of cannabis in the form of marijuana or hashish without fear of prosecution. (Despite its name, the law did not legalize opium.)

The Dutch government says that this policy of tolerating soft drugs has protected a generation of young people from being drawn into the hazardous milieu of cocaine and heroin.

But what the Dutch consider an enlightened approach to the vexing drug debate has angered France, Germany and Belgium. As borders become more porous within the single market of the 15-nation European Union, the Netherlands' neighbors have complained that their young people are becoming avid drug tourists, bringing back ever-larger quantities of dope from their excursions to Dutch coffee shops. And the Dutch government has proposed some mild restraints on the trade.

An alarming rise in drug use among young people in France has been attributed by some sociologists to despair about the future in a society with 12 percent unemployment. One in four people under 25 cannot find work. But President Jacques Chirac has placed the blame squarely on what he sees as the lax Dutch attitude toward drugs.

During a state dinner for European Union leaders this year, Mr. Chirac lambasted the Dutch prime minister, Wim Kok, saying he had allowed his country to become a major distribution point for both hard and soft drugs throughout Europe. "Either you get tough and change your policies, or I will shut the border," Mr. Chirac warned.

That, in turn, irritated many Amsterdamers, who staunchly support their dual-track drug policy and other social experiments.

"We are always being accused of being a permissive society, but it is a tradition that we are very proud of," said Paul Vasseur, the city's chief drug policy coordinator. "This is the place that offered safe haven to French Huguenots and Portuguese Jews when other European societies wanted to persecute them. The same sense of righteousness applies to our approach toward drugs, which we prefer to treat as a health problem and not a criminal one."

Officials say the success of its policy is reflected in the sharp decline of young people using hard drugs: only 2 percent of Dutch addicts are under 22 years of age, compared with 14 percent a decade ago. The country's addict population has dropped



Customers smoking cigarettes spiked with hashish at the Bulldog coffee shop in Amsterdam.

by a third, to 25,000 heavy users of cocaine and heroin, or 1.6 per 1,000 inhabitants. Other European countries have twice that level, and in the United States it is six times greater.

"Our coffee shops have the advantage of shielding young people from the delinquency that surrounds the sale of hard drugs in the streets," Jakob Kohnstamm, senior director of drug enforcement at the Interior Ministry, said in an interview. "We believe in the separation of drug markets, and we go after criminals who peddle hard drugs. But there is a strong demand for soft drugs that exists all over the world, and in Holland, we prefer to recognize this demand rather than to suppress it."

Some Dutch police organizations even favor a more radical policy of legalizing drugs completely to push criminal rackets out of the business, but Dutch politicians fear this would breach international drug control treaties. Broad legalization has been endorsed in the United States by such conservatives as the columnist William F. Buckley and former Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and the view enjoys growing support in the Netherlands.

After taking a closer look at the problem, however, the Dutch government acknowledged that its neighbors had a point about the exports. The flourishing coffee shops had grown to nearly 2,000 establishments serving as primary transit points for the soft-drug trade in Europe. "Nederweed," or home-grown cannabis nurtured in greenhouses with high-powered lights, had become such a booming cottage industry that an estimated 35,000 Dutch citizens were now cultivating pot for export sales exceeding hundreds of millions of dollars.

"When I took office nearly two years ago, there were no regulations at all on the coffee shops," said Amsterdam's mayor, Schelte Paal. "Now we want to trim all purchases back to no more than five grams."

Hoping to appease its neighbors abroad while not antagonizing a powerful lobby of 675,000 regular coffee smokers at home, the Dutch center-left government has opted for delicate compromise in the first major overhaul of the nation's drug policy in nearly 20 years.

The "adjustments" to be put before Parliament next month include a reduction in the number of coffee shops and the amount of marijuana sold to each buyer; deportation of tourists who break the drug law; cross-border cooperation to stop international drug trafficking; and new restrictions on the large-scale production of the marijuana that has become such a cash crop in the Netherlands.

Already, there are doubts about the feasibility of any crackdown, however mild, in a country that has embraced cannabis as a vital part of its culture and economy.

"It's a fairy tale," said Wim van der Camp, health spokesman for the opposition Christian Democrats. "Will 10 plants be O.K., but with 11 you go to jail and for 200 you get life imprisonment? It's ridiculous."

Mr. Kohnstamm — who as part of an exchange program once worked as an adviser to Bill Clinton when he was governor of Arkansas — sighed about the debate.

"We are a small country and we have to get along with our neighbors," he said. "But we also hate hypocrisy and have no intention of shutting down the coffee shops, because we think they serve a useful purpose. Besides, we like our leaders to admit that they inhale."

COMING UP

The Orthodox Church, which has played a central role in history and culture across a region from St. Petersburg to Jerusalem, is at a turning point, one brought on by the collapse of Communism.

Independence? Not So Fast
Its Advocates in Taiwan Mute Their CallBy Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

TAIPEI — At a Chicago-style sports bar with a buffalo head on the wall and American beer on tap, Lisa Wang, a 21-year-old public relations manager, anxiously sought a new-comer's opinion on a matter that requires constant reassurance.

"Which do you think is better," she asked, "Taiwan, or mainland China?"

"I think Taiwan is very good," she said firmly, answering her own question. But when asked her opinion on the burning issue of the day here — whether Taiwan should declare formal independence from the mainland — she paused.

"Independence, yes," she said. "But not fighting. I think the mainland government is very cruel. But I don't want to see fighting. I think bloodshed would be terrible."

Her words echoed what seems to be the most common sentiment around Taiwan — independence, fine, but not at the risk of provoking a potentially destructive confrontation with China. It is a view borne out in most public opinion polls.

The fear of provoking China makes campaigning a hard sell for the opposition parties, especially the Democratic Progressives, the party mostly identified by its pro-independence stand. With legislative elections scheduled for Dec. 2, and presidential elections three months later, Progressive candidates have been forced to tone down their independence message in an effort to win over fearful and fretful voters like Lisa Wang — and analysts say the ruling Kuomintang is unlikely to be dislodged.

"It's true, common people are a little bit worried about this thing," said the Progressives' presidential candidate, Peng Ming-min, who spent more than two decades in exile for advocating independence. Mr. Peng is mired in last place among four presidential candidates hoping to oust the popular incumbent, Lee Teng-hui of the Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang, who is running for re-election in March. And in an interview, Mr. Peng conceded that running as a pro-independence candidate is a tough challenge given the current popular mood.

"People think if we become independent, China will attack," Mr. Peng said.

"I don't think it's very realistic to think that China would launch a full-scale military assault on Taiwan. But you can't explain this kind of complicated situation."

Mr. Peng and most of the Progressive legislative candidates have dropped their call for a formal declaration of independence. Instead they now say that Taiwan is already "de facto" independent, so all that is needed is to change the country's name from Republic of China, and to alter the constitution to renounce the Taipei government's claim to sovereignty over all the territory of China.

The candidates also say that Taiwan should pursue international contacts and raise the island's global profile by, for example, lobbying for a seat at the United Nations and in other world organizations.

The trouble for the government's opponents is that many of those global initiatives already are being taken by Mr. Lee, the country's first native Taiwanese president. Mr. Lee has pursued an aggressive diplomacy aimed at breaking Taiwan's isolation, including his groundbreaking trip to the United States last June that angered China and prompted it to test

missiles off Taiwan's coast.

But China's muscle-flexing appears to have backfired: rather than intimidating Taiwanese into not supporting Mr. Lee, he emerged more popular than ever.

In the process, Mr. Lee has managed to take over the center ground in the independence debate: walking independently and talking independently without actually uttering the word "independence."

Mr. Lee's balancing act has frustrated his political rivals in Taiwan as well. In their legislative campaign, the Progressives have been reduced to using a mundane, almost pleading slogan, "Give Us a Chance."

The Kuomintang will probably win the most seats and maintain its majority in the 153-seat national legislature, analysts here say, but it will be a substantially weakened majority, and the party's 50-year dominance of politics will be loosened considerably with more opposition members helping to set the agenda.

The Progressives are expected to end up with about 50 seats, the number they have now, while the biggest gainers in the December elections are expected to be the candidates of the anti-independence New Party, which is expected to double or even triple the seven seats it now holds.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Eurotunnel Mark: The Millionth Car

CALAIS, France — Eurotunnel, the beleaguered operator of the debt-ridden tunnel linking England and France, celebrated the passage Tuesday of the millionth passenger vehicle since the service began last December.

It took more than six months to reach the 500,000 milestone, on June 27.

Eurotunnel reported a total of 124,162 cars and buses transported by "Le Shuttle" in October, a 14 percent jump in tourist-vehicle traffic over the previous month. The company estimates that 6 million passengers have traveled through the tunnel (APF).

Cambodia to Light Up Angkor Wat

SIEM REAP, Cambodia — The government signed two multimillion dollar contracts Tuesday with a Malaysian company for a new development zone here and a sound and light show at the nearby 12th-century temple of Angkor Wat.

Under the agreements, YTL Bhd. will build and operate the \$20 million dollar sound and light show at the temple that will take guests through a night-time walking tour of the vast complex, stopping at various points to hear recorded voices and sounds describing its history.

The tour, which will be held three times a night, will end in front of the temple at a 500-seat amphitheater with a grand finale of laser lights and music. The show, scheduled to begin operation in January 1998, is expected to attract at least 20,000 people per year, the Tourism Ministry said. (AFP)

Iberia Sees No Relief on Pilots' Strike

MADRID — Spain's state-run Iberia airlines, awaiting European Union approval for aid it deems crucial for survival, said Tuesday that prospects were poor for ending a pilots' strike that has cost the airline 2.4 billion pesetas (\$20 million) since a series of eight one-day walkouts began last week.

An Iberia spokesman said the airline had lost 600 million pesetas to 700 million pesetas each day of the strike since the SEPLA pilots union began its protest against what it sees as management's failure to carry out restructuring plans.

Management and pilots were still far apart Tuesday on how to resolve the conflict, he said. Walt Disney Co. and the Japanese operator of Tokyo Disneyland plan to build a new Disney theme park in Tokyo. It will open around the end of the year 2000, the companies said Tuesday. Tentatively named "Tokyo DisneySea," the park would include a luxury hotel and attractions based on Disney themes related to the sea — from a Mediterranean harbor to an American waterfront, a rain forest and the world of the Arabian nights. (Reuters)

Hanoi is to get a state-of-the-art German-made elevated railway system, an official newspaper reported Tuesday. But diplomats at the German Embassy expressed surprise at the news, saying that while a German company had made the proposal it "still only a proposal as far as we are aware." (Reuters)

Correction

An article in last weekend's editions about Argentina's agreement to return the accused former Nazi Erich Priebke to Italy, wrongly reported the fate of General Eberhard von Mackensen and Lieutenant General Kurt Malzer. Their death sentences were commuted.

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Australia's Booming Opium Trade
It's Legal, and Canberra Wants More of the MarketBy Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

WESTBURY, Australia — In a few weeks, plots of farmland around this quiet country town will be ablaze with the pink and mauve colors of opium poppy flowers.

Tourists will admire the display; some may even ignore warning signs and climb protective fences to steal a few of the forbidden flowers. And if the past is any guide, there will be some small-scale theft by local drug abusers as well.

But officials, growers and drug companies emphasize that the poppy production around Westbury and other regions of northern and central Tasmania is far removed from the illicit trade in heroin — derived largely from opium grown in parts of Asia and the Middle East — although the plant, *Papaver somniferum*, is of the same species.

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With the United States in the midst of reviewing a trade regulation that guarantees that 80 percent of all imports of legal opiates come from India and Turkey, Australia is arguing that it should be given better access to the U.S. market because of its record as a secure and reliable supplier.

Australia, which started its commercial opium poppy industry in 1970, is already the world's largest legal producer of morphine, codeine and other painkilling extracts from the poppy plant.

Tasmania, an island 240 kilometers (150 miles) off the southeast corner of the Australian mainland, is the only state in Australia that is allowed to cultivate opium poppies.

Tasmania is like "a fortress with a big moat around it," said Brian Harnett, director of marketing and supply at Tasmanian Alkaloids, a unit of the U.S.-based pharmaceutical giant Johnson & Johnson. "A major diversion of opium would be extremely difficult here."

The United States is the biggest importer of opium, accounting for about a quarter of the global trade in controlled drugs. The imports were valued at about \$160 million 1994. The U.S. regulation giving 80 percent of that business to Turkey and India was intended

to discourage illegal opium production in those countries. It has been in effect since 1982.

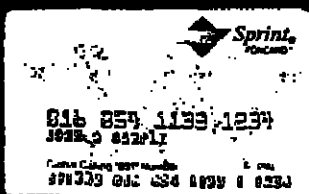
Western narcotics agents say that while it may have helped Turkey keep illicit output under control, up to 30 percent of India's authorized annual crop is diverted into the underground drug trade.

Julian Green, chairman of Tasmania's Poppy Advisory and Control Board, which supervises the Australian industry, said the United States should phase out the 1982 regulation.

"It has not brought discipline to the Indian industry as it was supposed to do," he said. "Instead, it's an incentive to excess production."

Properly controlled, the opium poppy yields essential painkilling drugs and antitoxins. Doctors say that no other analgesic rivals morphine's ability to relieve severe pain, while codeine tablets offer relief from headaches and other relatively minor ailments for many millions of people.

The extract, another poppy plant extract, is used to make an antidote to overdoses of heroin and other narcotics. "Poppies are like fire and water," said Stan Blake, a senior inspector for Tasmania's Poppy Advisory and Control Board. "They can be our greatest friend or our worst enemy."

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Argentina	001-1-800-777-1111	Denmark	800-1-0877	Jamaica (toll-free)	875	Peru	176
Australia	8-10-155	Dominican Republic	1166-877	Jamaica (separate/dock)	1166-877	Philippines (MTR only)	103-01
Australia (toll-free)	1-800-531-110	Ecuador	995-121	Jordan (all other)	995-121	Philippines (MTR)	103-01
Austria	1-800-881-877	Egypt (toll-free)	356-4777	Japan (RDC)	0066-53-677	Philippines (MTR)	103-01
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Belgium	0800-1004	Greece	0130-0013	Karve (RDC)	0030-12	Russia (MTR)	01-800-877
Bermuda	1-800-623-0877	Hong Kong	008-001-411	Karve (RDC)	0030-12	Russia (all other)	800-155-6133
Bolivia	0800-3333	Hungary	950-1366	Karve (RDC)	0030-12	Saudi Arabia	215-0333
Brazil	800-808	India	105	Karve (RDC)	0030-12	Senegal	1-733-0333
Brazil (Virgin Islands)	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia	002-087	Karve (RDC)	0030-12	South Africa	173-1877
Bulgaria	00-800-1010	Indonesia (toll-free)	002-087	Karve (RDC)	0030-12	Spain	1800-15
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THE AMERICAS

Chrétien Intruder Is Charged in Ottawa

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

TORONTO — A knife-wielding intruder has been charged with trying to murder Prime Minister Jean Chrétien at his official Ottawa residence early Sunday, raising questions about the security arrangements for the Canadian leader.

André Dallaire, 34, a convenience store clerk from the Montreal suburb of Longueuil, was charged Monday. He could

face life in prison, which means 25 years before consideration of parole.

It was about 2:45 A.M. on Sunday when Aline Chrétien rose from bed to investigate noises in the hallway of the Ottawa White House. She saw a man carrying an open jackknife with a 4 1/2-inch blade.

She quickly retreated into the bedroom, locking two bedroom doors, to telephone for help. Her husband, still asleep, was awakened by the slamming

doors.

Mr. Chrétien credited his wife's "incredible sang-froid" with saving their lives.

"She said he had glasses and a mustache. And in six to 10 minutes — I don't know — the RCMP came on the second floor and arrested a man who had a jackknife, open, right at the door of our room."

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol the grounds hourly from a guard house at the front gate, but are not inside

the house itself. The man apparently scaled a fence and threw a rock through the glass of a door to gain entrance.

The break-in has shocked Canadians, whose prime ministers do not usually face daily security threats, and brought red faces to the Mounties, whose job it is to protect the prime minister.

An Ottawa court ordered that Mr. Dallaire be held for 30 days of psychiatric testing before his trial begins.

Cuba Plans Easier Way For Exiles To Visit

By Larry Rohrer
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Seeking to improve relations with Cuban exiles it once derided as "worms" and "counterrevolutionaries," the Cuban government has announced measures that would make it easier for them to visit and invest in the island.

Under the new regulations, announced Monday by Roberto Robaina, the Cuban foreign minister, the 1.2 million Cubans living abroad will be able to apply for travel documents, renewable every two years, that will allow them to enter and leave the country as many times as they like.

While details remain to be worked out, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that all people of Cuban descent would presumably be eligible for the new system, including those traveling on foreign passports and those who fled the country "illegally."

The measures were announced at the end of a government-sponsored conference, "The Nation and Migration," attended by 357 émigrés, who are now being courted by Cuba as a source of capital and investment.

Cuban-Americans have long criticized the cumbersome and costly process they endure to obtain permission to visit here. The issue had been raised at an earlier meeting last year, and Cuban officials describe the changes as a step to "normalization" of their relationship with the émigré community.

Many participants also complained of efforts by the Clinton administration to prevent them from attending the conference. Washington, they said, has refused to authorize a special license that would have exempted them from the long-standing American embargo on trade and travel to Cuba.

The United States strictly limits visits to Cuba by Americans, but the administration in recent months has endorsed "people-to-people" contact between Americans and Cubans as a way of fomenting political changes here, and many of those attending the conference said they were here with just that intention. Though denied the license, they were able to take advantage of new regulations that allow Cuban-Americans to visit once a year for emergency humanitarian reasons.



ELDER STATESMAN — Pierre Trudeau criticizing Quebec separatists in Ottawa for misrepresenting Canada's constitutional history. He was promoting a new book.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Benefits Are at Risk as Pool Of Veterans Starts to Shrink

Support for veterans' benefits may wane as the shrinking population of military veterans grows older, blacker, poorer and more female, according to the Cox News Service.

In 1970, with the United States still deeply involved in Vietnam and the all-volunteer force three years away, 13.6 percent of the U.S. population had served in the military. But then a professional military replaced the draft, and the country has not been in a major war in 20 years. By 2010, the proportion of veterans in the population is projected to have shrunk by half, to 6.7 percent. Already, for the first time in decades, a majority of the members of Congress are nonveterans.

Analysts predict that in the future, a much larger percentage of veterans will be minorities and women and come from low-income backgrounds.

Short Takes

Allen Roses of the Duke University Medical Center, who in 1993 discovered a genetic

trait linked to Alzheimer's, says he has now figured out that it causes the disease by weakening the microscopic "plumbing" that carries nutrients to brain cells and flushes out the waste. He said the finding offers numerous possibilities for the development of drugs that might not "cure" the degenerative disease but could delay it for 20 years. That way, most people would not live long enough to get it.

The dry martini, that legendary cocktail of sophisticates from Robert Benchley to James Bond, appears to be making a comeback among young urban professionals, who also favor big-band music and expensive cigars. U.S. gin consumption last year was up by 2.7 percent, for the first time since 1990, according to industry figures. Mr. Benchley is credited with telling a friend coming in from the rain, "Now get yourself out of those wet things and into a dry martini."

Mike Marcotte risked his nose to help a skunk in distress. The skunk got its head caught in a jar while rooting through some garbage outside a supermarket. Fellow store employees phoned the police for help, but the Farmington, Maine, resident, saying he feared the animal would suffocate, gripped his teeth, reached down and tugged on the jar. It would not come loose. "I gave it another yank and it came off, and I took off," Mr. Marcotte said. The skunk lingered briefly, then ambled away without leaving its powerful spray behind.

International Herald Tribune

that Christopher Mackinney violated a state vandalism law or obstructed the police, the court said. (AP)

A man questioned in the Oklahoma City bombing has pleaded guilty to resisting arrest. Prosecutors agreed to drop a firearms charge in exchange for the resisting-arrest plea that Steven Garrett Colbern, 35, entered in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. Mr. Colbern was arrested on May 12 in Oatman, Arizona, by federal agents investigating areas they believed the bombing suspect Timothy J. McVeigh had visited. A search of Mr. Colbern's bedroom and truck turned up weapons and two bags of ammonium nitrate, the type of fertilizer used in the Oklahoma City bomb that killed 169 people. (AP)

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A Parks Giveaway?

WASHINGTON — In the huge budget reconciliation bill being finalized on Capitol Hill, there are not many areas where the administration believes Congress has not gone far enough. But the National Park Service concession-fees system is one of them.

Last year, the administration came close to winning congressional approval for a thorough overhaul of the system under which hotel operators, outfitters and hundreds of other businesses win the highly lucrative right to provide a vast variety of services to the public in 129 units of the National Park Service.

The House version of the reconciliation legislation, supported by the trade association of park concessioners, is designed to make the system more competitive. But critics in the environmental community and the park service itself say that the provisions fall far short of reform. (WP)

Flanking the Treasury

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have devised a strategy they hope will increase their leverage over President

POLITICAL NOTES

Bill Clinton in budget negotiations: tying the hands of his Treasury secretary. Republican sources said Monday that House leaders were planning to impose detailed restrictions on Robert E. Rubin's authority to avert a federal default by tapping such government trust funds as Social Security and the federal employees pension plan. The restrictions would be attached to a bill allowing a temporary increase in government borrowing authority, legislation that would avert damage from the political wrangling over the budget.

Several of Mr. Rubin's predecessors have tapped such funds briefly in budget crises past, repaying the funds after political feuding had ended and the debt ceiling was increased. (WP)

Hart Gives Up on Seat

DENVER — Gary Hart has abandoned an effort to reclaim the Senate seat he gave up nearly a decade ago, rival candidates for that seat have said.

"He said he was not running," said Phil Perrington, one of five candidates in the Democratic primary who attended a meeting led by Mr. Hart on Monday.

Mr. Hart, the Democratic front-runner in the 1988 presidential race until his

campaign was sunk by reports of his involvement with a model, Donna Rice, did not immediately return telephone calls.

Ten weeks ago, he began testing the waters for a political comeback. (NYT)

Endorsement Holdout

WASHINGTON — Governor Steve Merrill of New Hampshire insists he has not decided to endorse anyone yet for president, although Republican sources say he has agreed to back Bob Dole.

"I wouldn't believe any reports about me coming from inside the Washington Beltway," the Republican governor told a New Hampshire newspaper Monday.

But two sources, one of them a prominent New Hampshire Republican, said Mr. Merrill had made his decision over the weekend and planned to announce it this week. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Vice President Al Gore on his Republican budget adversaries: "This Congress led by Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole is the most right-wing, extremist, anti-family Congress in the history of this country." (NYT)

Sex Harassment Trial Shadows Navy Captain

Washington Post Service

U.S. Navy Secretary John H. Dalton has decided that a captain acquitted at a court-martial of having an "unduly familiar" relationship with a female subordinate should be denied promotion to rear admiral, according to congressional sources.

The case involves the former head of the navy's sexual harassment and equal opportunity office, Captain Everett L. Greene. Captain Greene, 47, became the highest-ranking navy officer to face a court-martial in more than five decades when he went to trial last month on charges that he sexually harassed his subordinate.

Captain Greene is one of two blacks on the navy's seven-man list to join the 220 admirals on active duty. The selection list had been forwarded to the Senate before Captain Greene was

charged. His selection was put on hold pending the outcome of the trial.

Mr. Dalton's recommendation now goes to Defense Secretary William J. Perry and then to President Bill Clinton, who is the only one who can remove his name from the selection list.

One navy official said Mr. Dalton had to decide not whether Captain Greene was guilty of a criminal offense but whether he had the "professional judgment" and "proper character to lead men and women" and whether navy leadership could have "trust and confidence in the individual."

A Senate source, making the same points, said it would have been particularly difficult for Captain Greene to garner the "trust and confidence" from his superiors following the trial's revelations.

Fever No Longer a Mystery

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has tentatively identified a mystery fever that has killed 16 people and infected 2,000 others in Nicaragua.

The agency diagnosed four cases of the disease as leptospirosis, Nicaragua's health minister, Federico Muñoz, said Monday.

He said the agency will conduct further tests to confirm the diagnosis.

Leptospirosis is an infectious disease transmitted from animals to humans. It can be treated with such antibiotics as penicillin. Humans contract the disease through contact with the urine and feces of dogs, cows, rodents and other animals.

The disease produces chills, fever, headaches, body aches, bleeding from the lungs and swollen ribs.

Bill Clinton Loses Election!

Wouldn't it be nice to see this headline on November 6, 1996?

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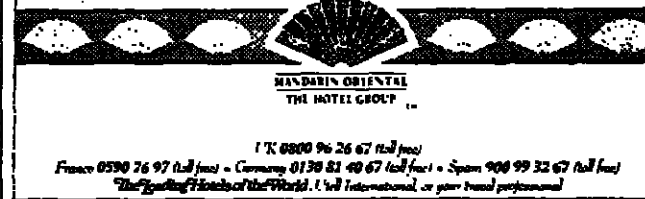
Phuket Yacht Club, Thailand

Hotel Bola Vista, Macau

Hotel Majapahit, Surabaya (1996)

Kahala Mandarin Oriental, Hawaii (1996)

Mandarin Oriental, Kuala Lumpur (1998)



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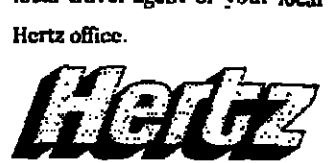


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EUROPE

Paris Sends Aide to U.K. To Organize Terror Hunt

PARIS — France's senior anti-terrorist magistrate, Jean-Louis Bruguière, arrived in London on Tuesday to coordinate moves with British authorities against Algerian Muslim fundamentalists suspected of being involved in a series of bombings in France, his office said.

Aides confirmed the visit after the French daily Le Monde said he had gone to Britain to discuss the case of Abdelkader Benouif, an Algerian also known as Abou Fares, who is being held by the British police in connection with a series of bombings in France.

Another Algerian, arrested with Mr. Benouif on Saturday, was released Monday and immediately re-arrested on unrelated immigration charges.

French media have identified the second man as a brother of Abdelkrim Deneche, an Algerian resident in Sweden who is suspected by France to be another key figure in the bombings case. Sweden has rejected France's request for the extradition of Mr. Deneche.

Le Monde said Mr. Bruguière would discuss with British officials a possible request to extradite Mr. Benouif, whom France suspects of having orchestrated a series of bomb attacks that killed seven people and wounded about 170 in France since July 25.

An Algerian extremist movement, the Armed Islamic Group, has claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks. It accuses France of siding with the military government in Algeria in a civil war against Muslim fundamentalists.

Another young Algerian suspected of involvement was transferred to a Paris hospital Tuesday. Karim Koussa was wounded in a shoot-out with security forces near Lyon on Oct. 3 as he tried to cover the escape of Khaled Kelkal, another key suspect, who was killed soon afterward by the police.

Shake-Up Is Evidence That Paris Means Business

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac's drastic decision to appoint a new cabinet signaled both a deep political crisis in France and a bid to restore a sense of momentum behind a tighter, more experienced and combative team.

Only four new people were brought in, and key ministers

NEWS ANALYSIS

were kept, but 16 less-experienced ministers were dropped as the number of government posts was cut in half.

This leaner team is clearly meant to be tough enough to surmount the deepening woes of Prime Minister Alain Juppé and President Chirac, who have sunk to record lows in popularity after a mere six months in office.

No recent government has fallen as fast as Mr. Juppé's. The timing of the surprise shuffle — in itself an admission of the government's deep troubles — was clearly dictated by the need for a team capable of winning broader

support for radical changes in the social security system.

That test, coming up for parliamentary debate this month, is critical to the government's wider credibility as it seeks to tackle the deficits dogging the economy.

The key change involves a slight shift of the largely Gaullist government toward centrists, notably Jacques Barrot, the labor minister, who was promoted to a super-ministry in charge of social affairs.

His record of social concern and authority from past ministerial posts will give the government muscle in tackling the explosive social security issue.

Among the centrists, the most prominent new minister is Alain Lamassouze, who handled European affairs in a previous conservative government and has been brought in to handle the budget portfolio under Finance Minister Jean Arthuis.

Mr. Lamassouze worked well with Mr. Juppé when the latter was foreign minister under Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, but Mr. Lamassouze made himself ineligible for a

job in the first Juppé government by supporting Mr. Balladur's presidential bid against Mr. Chirac.

No prominent Balladur supporters were included in the government after the May election.

The prominence of centrists will reassure Germany and other European countries about France's commitment to moderate policies and continuing commitment to closer integration in Europe.

Mr. Juppé clearly intends to keep a firm hand over foreign and security issues, behind Mr. Chirac. He did not change his

original team in that sector, concentrating the changes on social and economic affairs.

In choosing a leaner, meaner team, Mr. Juppé can claim to be following the logic of the policy shift Mr. Chirac announced last month. The president said France was obliged to launch a campaign to redress the gaping deficits in government spending, including welfare programs.

The decision to translate that pledge into a new government lineup, even at the risk of some political embarrassment at changing so young

a cabinet, is evidence that France's leadership means business.

The reshuffle is likely to impress financial markets favorably and perhaps help ease pressures on the French franc and interest rates. A symptom of how sensitive these questions are was the unusual format chosen for announcing the changeover: Mr. Juppé's continuation as prime minister was announced simultaneously with the cabinet's resignation, apparently to avoid even a few hours' speculation that might have exposed the franc to attacks.

That arrangement also made it easier for Mr. Juppé to drop so many untried, low-profile politicians, who had fumbled badly, especially in the social and health sectors that have become politically sensitive.

An effort had been made to include more women in the first government. Only four women survived the shake-up.

The blame for squandering the government's honeymoon period lies largely at the door of Mr. Chirac, who only now has come down firmly on the side of austerity.

The New French Cabinet

Agence France-Presse

Following is a list of principal cabinet members announced Tuesday following the government reshuffle in France:

Prime Minister, Alain Juppé
Defense, Charles Millon
Foreign, Hervé de Charette
Economy and Finance, Jean Arthuis
Justice, Jacques Toubon
Housing, Transport and Tourism, Bernard Pons

Labor, Jacques Barrot
Interior, Jean-Louis Debré
Environment, Corinne Lepage
Education and Research, François Bayrou
Culture, Philippe Douste-Blazy
Industry, Post and Telecommunications, Franck Rioux
Relations with Parliament, Roger Romani
Agriculture and Fisheries, Philippe Vasseur
Territorial Administration, Jean-Claude Gaudin
Trade, Jean-Pierre Raffarin
Civil Service, Dominique Perben

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Official Tally Shows Walesa 2 Percentage Points Behind

WARSAW — Alexander Kwasniewski, a former Communist, won the first round of the Polish presidential elections with 35.11 percent of the vote, compared with 33.11 percent for the incumbent, Lech Walesa, according to official results released Tuesday.

The two will contest the second round on Nov. 19. The turnout in the election was 64.7 percent. (AFP)

Nuclear Shipment Overturns

VALENCE, France — A truck loaded with 18 tons of nuclear waste overturned on a highway Tuesday, officials reported, but they said there was no danger of leakage.

The driver of the truck was slightly injured when his vehicle, apparently speeding, crashed on an access road of the A7 highway in the Drome region of southeastern France.

The radioactive waste — containing uranium 235 and 238 — was being transported in concrete-sealed

containers, none of which came off the truck, the police said.

A radioactive-alert unit was sent to the site to assess any consequences, but it determined there was no danger of leakage, officials said. The truck had been taking the waste from a nearby nuclear plant to a storage center for treatment. (AFP)

Warships Leave U.K. Base

ROSYTH, Scotland — A 15-gun salute boomed out Tuesday as 14 warships left Rosyth naval base, which is closing as part of a cutback in Britain's armed forces.

Rosyth, Britain's last base on the North Sea, will close by the end of the year. The base and an adjoining dockyard once employed more than 15,000 people. (Reuters)

Fire in Germany Kills Turk

BAYREUTH, Germany — A Turk was killed and two others were hurt when a fire that may have been set swept through their house overnight in this southern German town, the police said Tuesday.

A police spokesman declined to rule out arson

aimed at foreigners, but said that investigators had no proof so far of a criminal act. A 27-year-old Turkish man died of smoke inhalation. Two 47-year-old Turks required hospital treatment. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of European Commission to adopt a plan for satellite telecommunication services and a directive to negotiate an accord between the EU and Chile.

BRUSSELS: Manuel Marin, commissioner for relations with the Middle East and Mediterranean, meets with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for the Near East, Robert Pelletreau.

BRUSSELS: Research Commissioner Edith Cresson meets with European employers. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

U.K. Conservatives Suffer Twin Defeats

Reuters

LONDON — The Conservatives were rocked Tuesday when a rebuff from appeal judges concerned about ministerial behavior followed swiftly on the heels of a stinging parliamentary defeat on whether members should reveal their business earnings.

A Labor Party motion requiring MPs to reveal their earnings from consultancy work passed by a 51-vote margin in the House of Commons on Monday night, far greater than expected.

Prime Minister John Major, absent in Israel for the funeral of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, bowed to Parliament's will and said he accepted the first key defeat suffered by his government in 12 months.

The vote was not an issue of confidence. But newspapers and opposition politicians said the loss, by 322 to 271 votes, raised questions about Mr. Major's leadership.

Twenty-three Conservative MPs voted for the measure. Some of the rebels said Mr. Major had listened to the wrong advice on how to deal with charges of political "sleaze"

that have tarnished his government in voters' eyes.

Also embarrassing was a decision by London's Court of Appeal to quash the convictions of four businessmen who had been found guilty of illegally exporting arms to Iraq before the 1991 Gulf War.

Lord Chief Justice Peter Taylor said the government should have made official documents available to attorneys for the men, who worked for the weapons company Ordrec.

He said the documents would have enabled them to argue that the government knew about the exports to Iraq in the 1980s but had turned a blind eye.

The case resembled a similar "arms for Iraq" trial, which was stopped in November 1992 when a former defense minister admitted that the government had tacitly supported arms sales to Iraq before the Gulf War.

An independent board of inquiry is set to issue a report on the trial soon.

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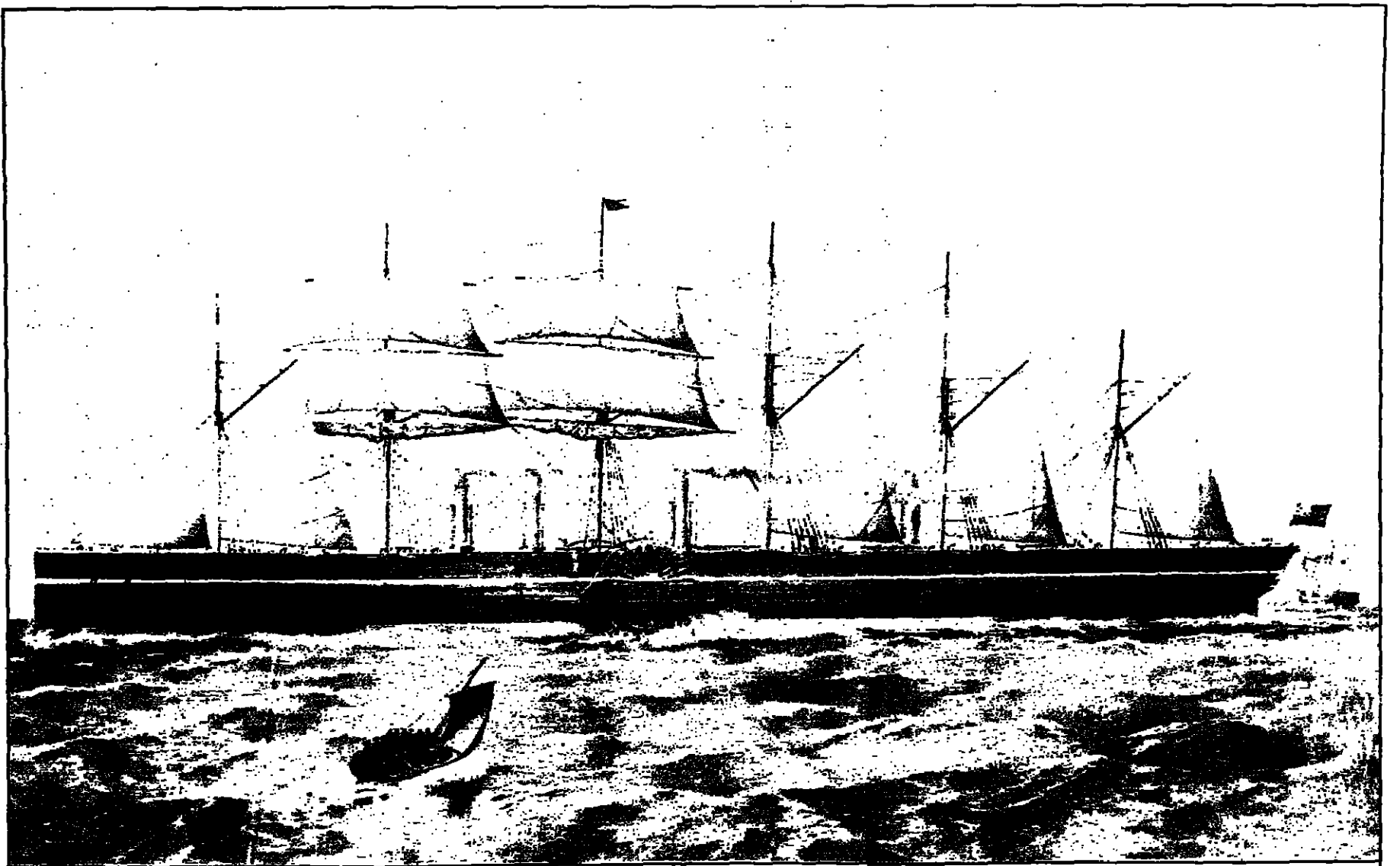
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INTERNATIONAL

Hague Prosecutor Cites Delays by U.S. Letter Faults Cooperation On War Crimes Evidence

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chief prosecutor of an international war crimes tribunal has complained to the United States about delays in handing over intelligence information that could be used to build criminal cases against people suspected of atrocities in the former Yugoslavia.

The complaints, which are contained in an Oct. 30 letter from Judge Richard Goldstone to the U.S. Embassy in The Hague, appear to cast doubt on recent assertions by U.S. officials that the Clinton administration is cooperating fully with the work of the tribunal.

In his letter, Judge Goldstone describes the "quality and timeliness" of the information provided by the U.S. government as "disappointing."

[The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, called the charges by Judge Goldstone "unfortunate," noting that Washington had spent a lot of time and resources collecting evidence, "which we have always quickly shared." Agency France-Press reported.

[He denied that Washington was withholding technical evidence, but acknowledged that there were "certain types of intelligence we can't share with the international community."

The issue of prosecuting alleged war criminals has assumed central importance in the Bosnia peace talks, which are about to enter their second week in Dayton, Ohio. According to a leaked draft of U.S. proposals,

suspected war criminals would be barred from running for office in any part of the future Bosnian state.

Such a provision would lead to the automatic removal from power of the two main Bosnian Serbian leaders, Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, who have already been indicted for war crimes by the international tribunal.

A total of 40 Serbs and a Bosnian Croat have been indicted by the tribunal, and more indictments are expected soon.

U.S. officials acknowledged that there may have been some delays in handing over sensitive intelligence material to the war crimes tribunal that could shed light on the "sources and methods" used by the U.S. intelligence community. They depicted the "glitches" as caused by the complex bureaucratic process of clearing top secret information.

In his letter, a copy of which has been obtained by The Washington Post, Judge Goldstone praised the United States as "the strongest supporter and most reliable friend of the Tribunal." At the same time, he expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of U.S. responses to requests for information by the tribunal and the failure to hand over photos that could help in identifying mass graves.

Judge Goldstone said that the only genuinely useful information provided by the U.S. government concerned "potential mass grave sites" of Muslims captured by Bosnian Serbian forces following the fall of the former UN "safe area" of Srebrenica last July.

Indictments Send South African Whites Into a Panic

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's white political establishment has started to run for moral cover since one of its own, a former defense minister, was charged with organizing the killings of black activists during the apartheid era.

As defense minister for 11 years ending in 1991, Magnus Malan was a pillar of the establishment during the time of racial separation.

But he stood in court last week along with four of his generals and six other senior military officials to face murder charges over a hit squad whose members killed 13 people, including six young children, in a failed attempt to assassinate an anti-apartheid leader in 1987.

The case has already polarized Pres-

ident Nelson Mandela's government. Should it go to trial — and indications are that it will — the case will pose the first real test of whether the process of truth and reconciliation is to have teeth

NEWS ANALYSIS

and whether South Africa's white political establishment can withstand the political storm likely to follow.

Many prominent figures from the apartheid era are now serving in the post-apartheid government, most notably Second Deputy President F. W. de Klerk, who once was Mr. Malan's boss. As a result, questions about ultimate culpability for misdeeds under the apartheid system cut deep into the political culture.

In that light, it perhaps is not surprising that Mr. de Klerk has vowed "to protect the interests of all members

of the former security forces — not just the generals, but also members of other forces of other political movements."

Apartheid ended last year with the nation's first all-races elections, which the anti-apartheid African National Congress won. In the 46 years of apartheid, an unknown number of abuses and atrocities were committed in the fight against ANC subversion of white-minority rule.

The 1987 massacre represents but a small glimpse at potential state involvement in those abuses. But it is a dramatic contrast with the incantations of racial reconciliation that seemed to give cover to the whites once powerful under apartheid.

The case has energized many blacks, who long have pressed for aggressive pursuit of such cases. But it has left many whites nervously asking where it will end.

"Can one put a lid on it?" asked Robert Schrire, a political scientist at the University of Cape Town. "Can one stop it? Or was it naive to believe that one could flip the page of history?" The danger, he said, is that "this will lead to the demoralization of whites once you get on the path of retribution."

Mr. Malan and his generals are accused of organizing a hit squad of Zulu nationalists trained, paid and deployed by the South African Defense Force.

Although Mr. de Klerk and other white politicians have expressed shock at Mr. Malan's arrest, Mr. Mandela and the ANC have stressed repeatedly that national reconciliation cannot occur without the truth first being told.

The ANC has admitted that its members also committed atrocities during the struggle against apartheid.

Those abuses, while more limited, according to what is in the public record, are likely to be aired along with government abuses once a truth commission is in place early next year.

"Everyone's going to get hurt in the process," said Johnnie de Lange, an ANC member and chairman of the Justice Committee in Parliament. Nonetheless, the process of truth-telling, he said, will be "a great liberating experience."

That the Malan case is unfolding well before that commission is in place has caused many prominent whites to cry foul. They accuse Mr. Mandela of endangering reconciliation by not granting the defendants immunity.

But the president has refused to intervene. He described himself as the "architect" of the reconciliation process Monday, noting that he began it in 1986 while still a political prisoner.

Gilles Deleuze, 70, Philosopher And French Academician, Dies

New York Times Service

PARIS — Gilles Deleuze, 70, a philosopher and university lecturer whose prolific writings on art, literature and human thought influenced French intellectuals, died Saturday in Paris.

Family members said he had jumped from his apartment window to end a worsening chronic respiratory illness for which he had recently undergone a tracheotomy.

Mr. Deleuze taught at the university established in the Paris working-class suburb of Vincennes after the student uprising in 1968 and wrote the best-known of his 30 works, "The Anti-Oedipus," in 1972 with Félix Guattari.

The book, an attack on conventional psychoanalysis, sold 53,000 copies in France. He and Mr. Guattari, who died of a heart attack in 1992, wrote four other books together, including "What Is Philosophy?" in 1991.

Born into a conservative family in Paris on Jan. 18, 1925, Mr. Deleuze was influenced by the radical atmosphere of the Left Bank after World War II.

He studied at the Sorbonne after 1944 and became an assistant professor there in the history of philosophy in 1957, later moving to the University of Lyon.

After the student uprising in 1968, Mr. Deleuze became a popular and influential lecturer at Vincennes, where students flocked to hear him speak.

Revolution, he believed, was an inherently creative act against the repressiveness of the state, and he coined a word, "nomadism," to describe it. "Deterritorialization" was another word he coined to describe the phenomenon by which individual identity frees itself from external attempts at categorization.

Isang Yun, 78, Korean Avant-Garde Composer

BERLIN (AP) — Isang Yun, 78, the Korean-born avant-garde composer whose kidnapping and trial by South Korea raised an international furor a quarter-century ago, died of a lung infection Friday in Berlin.

Mr. Yun, who lived in Germany since the 1950s, visited Communist North Korea in 1963. He was kidnapped in 1967 by South Korean agents, put on trial in Seoul and convicted of unauthorized contacts with the north. After protests from around the world, he was freed and returned to Berlin in 1969.

Eddie Egan, 65, Inspired 'The French Connection'

MIAMI (AP) — Eddie Egan, 65, the tough-talking New York City police officer whose exploits inspired the Academy Award-winning film "The French Connection," died of cancer Saturday in Miami.

With his partner Sonny Grosso, Mr. Egan managed a heroin bust in 1962 that was one of the biggest in New York City's history. Mr. Egan, nicknamed "Popeye," was played in the 1971 movie by Gene Hackman, while Mr. Egan played his own boss.

William M. Rountree, 78, a veteran U.S. diplomat who served under six presidents and was an ambassador to Pakistan, Sudan, South Africa and Brazil, died Friday in Gainesville, Florida.

Georgian Warlord Awaits His Arrest

The Associated Press

TBILISI, Georgia — Dzhaba Ioseliani, who lost his parliamentary immunity after an election defeat Sunday, awaited arrest Tuesday in connection with a car-bomb attack on President-elect Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Mr. Ioseliani was considered the second most powerful person in Georgia before he lost his Parliament seat.

The prosecutor-general is-

sued a warrant for Mr. Ioseliani's arrest the day after the Aug. 29 assassination attempt, which nearly killed Mr. Shevardnadze.

But police could not arrest the warlord because he enjoyed immunity from prosecution as a lawmaker in this former Soviet republic.

Mr. Ioseliani has denied any involvement in the attack.

The two men were once al-

lies. On Tuesday, he said he had worn clothes ready to bring to jail when the police came for him. During the Soviet era, Mr. Ioseliani spent 18 years in a Leningrad prison for robbery and other crimes.

Many say his paramilitary group, Mikhedioni, helped him control much of Georgia.

But several of his fighters were jailed in an anti-crime crackdown by Mr. Shevardnadze.

Delay Over NATO Chief Linked to U.S. Irritation

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO's difficulty in naming a new secretary-general underlines the importance Washington attaches to the post coupled with irritation at its European allies for pushing their candidates, diplomats said Tuesday.

"I do not think they have serious objections, they are just trying to make a point," a senior NATO diplomat said.

NATO's ambassadors were meeting again Tuesday to take new soundings on support for the only two candidates: former Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands and former Foreign Minister Uffe Elle-Jensen of Denmark.

"I would expect no decision.

I think there were still be several more meetings," said another alliance diplomat.

The United States said Monday that it was not ready to back the front-runner, Mr. Lubbers.

"We just don't know where this process is leading," said the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns. "We need to continue our discussions with our allies and reach a consensus decision, but it's not possible to have one yet, because the discussion hasn't reached that point where a decision can be made."

Officials acknowledged privately that the Clinton administration was annoyed at France and others for promoting Mr. Lubbers's candidacy publicly.

Jordan Airliner Is Diverted for Bomb Search

VIENNA — A Jordanian state airliner that had been forced to make an emergency landing in Vienna on Tuesday after receiving a bomb threat was given the all-clear by Austrian police after a thorough search.

"The search is over and is negative," said an Interior Ministry spokesman. The Alia flight was scheduled to go on to Amman later in the day, he said.

The Lockheed TriStar wide-bodied jetliner, en route from Chicago to Amman via Amsterdam with 233 passengers, was over the former Yugoslavia when the alarm was raised.

A police official at the Vienna airport said that the threat had been received by telephone in Amsterdam and passed to Amman, which radioed the plane to turn back and land in Vienna.

U.S. Forces Some Once-Welcome Doctors to Move On

By Elisabeth Rosenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Woodhull Hospital in Brooklyn, Dr. Yusuf Afacan takes care of poor patients with AIDS, drawing their blood, juggling their medications, finding them homes.

After graduating from medical school in his native Turkey, Dr. Afacan did a residency in New Jersey and a fellowship in infectious diseases at the University of Rochester.

He landed his job in Brooklyn through a program that allows foreign-born and trained doctors to remain in the United States if they practice in underserved areas. Four of the five senior doctors at his clinic are also foreign graduates — the others from Belgium, Haiti and Pakistan.

But if legislators have their way, Dr. Afacan and his colleagues, who work where many American doctors refuse to go, may be an endangered species.

Facing an oversupply of doctors, the Clinton administration and Congress, in separate mea-

sures, are scaling back the government programs that have long allowed graduates of overseas medical schools to practice in the United States, providing crucial care in the sickest, poorest neighborhoods.

At the same time, medical groups, which have long tolerated if not embraced foreign doctors, are turning against them as competition for jobs increases in an industry that has been thrown into turmoil by budget cuts and the growth of managed care.

Physicians like Dr. Afacan are at the center of a political maelstrom that threatens to topple the fragile infrastructure that provides care in America's AIDS clinics, city hospitals and rural emergency rooms.

Public hospital administrators are in a near panic at the prospect of losing a huge chunk of their work force.

"There is this myth that if we cut off the supply of international graduates, somehow there are going to be American doctors who are going to want these jobs," said Kalman Resnick, a Chicago lawyer who

has helped Cook County Hospital find foreign-trained doctors. "And that is just not the case."

Of the 1,261 doctors in training who dispense care full time at New York's public hospitals, nearly 70 percent are foreign-born graduates of overseas medical schools, and the percentage is even higher at some private hospitals in poor neighborhoods. At Bronx Lebanon it is 71 percent; at North General Hospital in Harlem it is 91 percent.

The international medical graduates, many of whom were recruited to this country by hospitals in need of their labor, feel betrayed.

"When this country needed a lot of physicians to help the health care system, international graduates were very welcome — wine and dine," said Dr. Busharat Ahmad, a Pakistani-born ophthalmologist who practices in Monroe, Michigan. "And now, when they don't need so many, they are thrown by the wayside, and no one cares."

The House Medicare bill that

passed last month will cut federal subsidies for many if not most doctors in training who are international medical graduates. Over 50 percent of doctors in training fall into this category at many inner-city hospitals, where such doctors dispense the bulk of front-line care.

At the same time, the Department of Health and Human Services is seeking to curtail a visa program that has allowed foreign doctors who have finished training to remain in the United States if they practice in poor areas.

Within the profession, graduates of foreign medical schools say they are facing new levels of bias, with groups like the American Association of Medical Colleges lobbying to restrict opportunities for foreign physicians.

It is the latest phase in this country's ambivalent relationship with foreign medical graduates, who are at once deemed inferior in training but critical to the delivery of health care to the poor.

Central to the debate about

the proper role of foreign-trained doctors are a couple of facts: First, there are now too many doctors in the United States particularly specialists, and health economists say this surplus breeds inefficiency and drives up costs. Second, there are 149,000 international medical graduates now practicing in the United States, which amounts to 20 percent of the nation's physicians. Virtually all of these doctors enter the country for medical training but remain for years afterward.

To groups as diverse as the American Association of Medical Colleges, an industry group, and the Center for the Health Professions at the University of California at San Francisco, a research group, the proper course is a matter of simple math.

"We have just got to stop the pipeline of foreign medical graduates," said Dr. Ed O'Neill, director of the center. "They are a big chunk of physician oversupply. This very quickly gets into racial issues, but I don't think that's it. We're just trying to be rational."

Rock Carvings Halt Work On a Portuguese Dam

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's new Socialist government stopped work Tuesday on a dam whose waters threatened rock carvings that some experts say are among the oldest in Europe.

Prime Minister Antonio Guterres told Parliament that work on the Foz Coa dam project would be halted while experts were given time to confirm the date of the carvings. "If their importance is confirmed, and I hope it is, the project will be definitively abandoned," Mr. Guterres said.

Archaeologists say the carved images of animals on the rocky sides of the Coa River in northern Portugal are one of the world's largest open air exhibitions of Paleolithic art. Other experts have disputed the claim.

Blast Linked to Gas Leak Injures 24 at French School

The Associated Press

LIBOURNE, France — An explosion apparently caused by a gas leak at a school in this small southwestern town injured 24 people Tuesday, 15 of them seriously, officials said. The explosion occurred on the first floor of a dormitory building at the private Ecole Jeanne d'Arc in Saint-Médard de Gu-

zières, the officials said. Most of those hurt were students, ages 16 to 18, who lived at the school.

Fifteen of the students were seriously injured, mostly with burns, and were flown by helicopters to local hospitals. Others were treated at the school, the officials said. The most badly burned student was thrown through a window by the blast.

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Port-au-Prince sources

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Jobs or Benefits?

Among all the world's industrial countries, the American wage pattern in recent years has been unique. Elsewhere, the average wage has risen significantly in the past decade and even the lowest wages are up. In the United States, after inflation, the average wage now is exactly where it was in 1983. That is clear in the wage and compensation statistics for the July-September quarter published by the Labor Department. Worse, for people with less than average earnings, wages are now actually lower than they were at the end of the 1970s. That is not happening abroad, either.

The reason is much stronger regulation of the labor market, especially in Europe, with higher minimum wages and greater job security built into law. That is true even of countries like Britain and Germany, where conservative governments have been in power continuously for many years.

But Europe pays a price for it in unemployment. Rigid labor markets have produced an unemployment rate in Western Europe of 11 percent, twice the 5.5 percent rate in the United States. The comparison between Europe and North America illustrates a tormenting trade-off between higher wages and more jobs.

There also seems to be a trade-off between greater wage equality and more jobs.

The United States is the world's leading example of a country that has chosen to go for a low unemployment rate, accepting the consequences in wage stagnation and a growing disparity between the highly paid and the poorly paid. The great example of the other choice is France, where the government is now desperate to get unemployment down but is unwilling to touch the labor laws and benefits that keep it high.

Which alternative is better, the American or the French? High unemployment, persisting over many years, is bad for a democracy's health. So is a steadily widening gap between rich and poor.

The forces producing this dilemma are, in historical terms, recent. They have arisen only during the past 20 years or so, and seem chiefly to reflect changes in technology that make educated and skilled labor much more valuable, and unskilled labor increasingly less so. For America the solution is not French-style protective legislation but a national effort to persuade young Americans to take education seriously — and to ensure that, regardless of their families' incomes, they have access to it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rabin's Example

Eyes on Mount Herzl

The eyes of Israel and much of the world were on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem on Monday as Yitzhak Rabin — soldier, political leader, peacemaker and the last representative of a founding generation that literally created the state of Israel with its bare hands — was laid to rest. He embodied Israel's modern history. He was successfully undisciplined fighter, soldier in the war of independence, architect of victory in the six-day war, prime minister and Nobel Peace laureate. He was the nation's first native-born prime minister and its first to fall victim to assassination.

King Hussein of Jordan captured in his presence and his words Mr. Rabin's final contribution as a pioneer of regional peace. He spoke of "a brother, a colleague, a friend, a man, a soldier," a man whom he trusted although they stood for so long on opposite sides of a great divide. Identifying the assembled dignitaries from some 80 countries as "the camp of peace," the king beseeched them: "Let's not keep silent. Let our voices rise high to speak of our commitment to peace for all times to come."

Joining him were the president of Egypt and the president of the United States, the prime minister of Russia and the prime minister of Britain, the secretary-general of the United Nations and the president-elect of Georgia, the chancellor of Germany and the chief aide to Yasser Arafat. It was the broadest such gathering ever assembled in the Middle East, testimony to the investment that so many countries have in seeing Mr. Rabin's initiative through to completion.

That task will fall mainly on the shoulders of Shimon Peres, Mr. Rabin's longtime rival in politics, then chief partner in government and now acting prime minister. Having shared fully in the diplomatic achievements of the last three years, he is well suited for the job. His

role in Israel's history may not have been as cinematic as Mr. Rabin's, but it was crucial and central.

As the trusted aide of Israel's founding leader, David Ben-Gurion, Mr. Peres led the effort to acquire arms from abroad that made it possible to establish and defend the new Jewish state. He must now reassure those who distrust his dovishness in the past. But any delay in carrying out Mr. Rabin's agreements with the PLO would be a grave and dangerous mistake. The enemies of peace, the killers of Yitzhak Rabin, must not be handed that victory.

The issues that have divided Israel during these years of peace diplomacy will not go away. Israelis will and should continue to debate the trade-offs between protection by occupying territory and protection by reaching peace agreements. Lively, impassioned debate, in the Knesset, in newspapers and in street demonstrations, is how a healthy democracy deals with its most vital concerns.

But, having stared into the abyss of assassination, Israelis must take a hard look at those who would press their case through weapons rather than words. This applies especially to the extremist wing of the West Bank settlers' movement, a movement that Mr. Rabin bent over backward to accommodate in his peace arrangements but that never respected his democratically won authority. All of Israel's political parties and its people have an interest in seeing that debate remains focused on issues rather than on demonizing individuals, and that it remains confined to peaceful channels.

Mr. Rabin was, finally, a complicated man, whose greatest quality was perhaps his continuing ability to learn and grow. He leaves behind an equally complicated country. The finest homage it could pay him is to learn from his example of courageous leadership and grow from the tragedy of his untimely murder.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Challenge for Peres

As Israel mourns the slain Yitzhak Rabin, his longtime peer, rival and, finally, comrade Shimon Peres takes over as acting prime minister. Few countries have such a formidable equipped No. 2 standing by. Yet, although he has occupied Israel's highest political posts and enjoys international stature, Mr. Peres faces challenge even within his own Labor Party. Only in security-hyperconscious Israel could this result be the architect of a national nuclear bomb program.

The fact is, his lack of military experience and his reputation as a visionary are, in the current context, partly political burdens. He must persuade citizens to take the further risks of a peace policy that was already visibly straining Mr. Rabin's demonstrated political powers.

Don't count on the martyrdom of Yitzhak Rabin. Israel is a democracy, and democracy requires full debate on the existential questions that are Israel's unique and unavoidable daily fare.

Can the debate regain a degree of civility that has been absent from it in recent times? That is the question. The Likud opposition is a democratic party operating under the law, but it encourages a kind of insurrectionary rhetoric.

And this rhetoric, in turn, is exploited as political cover by some part of the Israeli violent right. Likud invites support, foreign as well as domestic, as the party tough enough to handle pending Palestinian and Syrian questions. But surely first it must show itself tough enough to handle the sort of internal Israeli questions raised by Saturday's shooting.

The Palestine Authority's Yasser Arafat, with whom Mr. Peres as foreign minister worked closely, has his role cut out for him. His warnings of the dangers generated by Israel's hard-core resisters have been amply confirmed. Now, as a nervous Israel transfers crucial lands and powers to West Bank Palestinians, he must redouble his efforts to curb Palestinian violence. That way lies the best possibility of winning matching rewards for the Palestinian people.

King Hussein's speech was magisterial and important. And the presence of Egypt's and Jordan's leaders among the mourners in Jerusalem offers one indication of the support available for a region-wide peace. At this tense moment, the U.S. Congress has its own obligation: to stop second-guessing and hobbling Israeli negotiators by holding up U.S. development funds for the Palestinians. Otherwise the United States advances the gunman's goal of subverting peace.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peres Has Peace Work to Do With His Own People

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — God has given. God has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. Now, after those words spoken over the grave of Yitzhak Rabin, the prayer for all who hold Israel dear should be this: May He give special strength and sensitivity, both, to Shimon Peres.

At the moment of the assassination, two responsibilities fell to Mr. Peres. So far, the world focuses only on one — to continue the work of creating peace with the Palestinians and other Arab societies.

At the funeral, one of the Rabin-Peres achievements could be seen by all people: Jordan's king and Egypt's president in Jerusalem, to pray, to grieve and to hope with Israel. But when the week of mourning ends, perhaps before, Mr. Peres will face the other responsibility.

It is to be the sensitive peacemaker not only with the Arabs but with that large part of Israeli society that fears the way the peace negotiations were carried out and are unfolding.

The decisions that Mr. Peres makes on how to deal with the depth and reality of

these fears — or whether to deal with them at all — will have much to do with whether the peace process becomes peace reality.

For more than two years, ever since Labor began negotiations with the Palestinians, there has been much searching talk between two sides — the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization. But there has been almost none between the two sides within Israel, Labor and Likud. Their supporters have exchanged no ideas but bitterness.

The Israelis did not suddenly become the world's nastiest nation. But they have been facing choices that no other nation was asked to make. They were called upon to give up territory that all of its leaders, Labor and Likud, insisted for decades was essential to Israel's existence.

Labor came to see the choice of peace for land as the beginning of a fine new future for the nation. Labor's opponents saw it as the beginning of the end for the

nation. As it would in any country, this nation-racking choice brought out the good and the foul on both sides. The disaster was not that each side threw invective at the other but that the leaders did not try hard enough to stop it.

The ugliness became the sour, self-destructive substitute for discourse. The man who murdered Mr. Rabin acted out of that disease of soul that allows a killer to think he is God's avenger. But who can believe that the vicious "traitor" campaign against Mr. Rabin might not have added to the murderer's evil self-righteousness? The epithets came from the fringes of the right, true. But it was there that he lived.

Labor also used invective and insult. Its leaders and spokesmen, not just its fringes, often treated those who disagreed with them as enemies of Israel, cancers, parasites. There is no value in trying to judge each side's relative responsibility in befouling Israeli life.

In Washington, Prime Minister Rabin said to Jew and Arab: Enough blood and tears, enough. Now, between Israeli and

Israeli, enough hate, enough weighing of insult against insult.

I believe that the outlines of the Rabin-Peres plans are becoming irrevocable — the transfer of territory and authority — unless Palestinian towns become havens for terrorists. But Israelis who see the plans as the destruction of Israeli safety have the right to try to change them — through civilized use of the democratic system.

Benjamin Netanyahu, the Likud leader, took one such step by calling for unanimous approval of Mr. Peres as prime minister. And Itamar Rabinovich, the Israeli ambassador in Washington, appointed by the Rabin government, immediately thanked him on television.

But it is Mr. Peres who has the critical responsibility for giving Israelis who fear the specific peace proposals — about half the country — as much attention, courtesy and flexibility as Labor has given to the talks with the Palestinians. I called friends in Israel to ask if Mr. Peres would do it. They said they hoped and prayed so.

The New York Times.

Sane Words of Reconciliation on a Bloodstained Song Sheet

By Jim Hoagland

NEW YORK — Bill Clinton, King Hussein, Viktor Chernomyrdin and the others spoke for the family of nations at the funeral of Yitzhak Rabin in Jerusalem on Monday. It was Mr. Rabin's granddaughter and then a trusted aide who spoke for the slain prime minister on this tragic day in the Middle East.

With the world's television cameras trained on her, Noa Ben-Artzi fought back tears as she began her brief, poignant eulogy to her grandfather. He had been "the pillar of fire" for his family and his community, who were now cast into darkness and the cold by his murder.

Her grandfather would have been proud of that discipline. But I suspect he would have been even prouder of the 17-year-old's eventual surrender to grief and tears, to the universal emotions that acknowledge loss and the common humanity of prime minister and peasant, of Arab and Jew, of all mankind. Mr. Rabin made a similar transition from discipline to acceptance in his final years.

I fought against my own tears as this young woman spoke to her grandfather of "that half-smile of yours that always said everything." Any journalist who ever asked Mr. Rabin a pompous or tricky question and received in reply that half-smile, a tilt of his head and a few ironic, deflating words knew the gesture she meant. Skewed by it several times, I had been enormously saddened Saturday night when I realized I would never see it again.

Yitzhak Rabin never inspired objectivity or indifference. He was the complete, unyielding warrior when Israel was under immediate threat. Later, he could be as partisan and as self-defeatingly narrow-minded as any politician.

But with the end of the Cold War and of radical Arab nationalism five years ago, he changed and turned his energies to trying to liberate Israel from the burdens of war and occupation. It is the efforts of liberation, only partially achieved at his

35 years who spoke last at Monday's memorial service.

Mr. Haber eagerly played Sancho Panza to Mr. Rabin's Don Quixote through times hugely thick and spectacularly thin. His final tribute argued that it is wrong to think of Mr. Rabin's murder as a senseless act. It leaves us hanging in a void, clutching at a falling sky; but the killing makes sense in the tribal politics of the Middle East.

Mr. Haber recounted how Mr. Rabin had on Saturday night carefully folded into four equal parts the song sheet he had used at that fatal Peace Now rally and put it into the breast pocket of his jacket. I felt the combination of horror and connection that I think Mr. Haber intended the world audience to feel when he pulled out that still neatly folded, now bloodstained song sheet and read its words of peace through Mr. Rabin's blood.

Blood still sanctifies in the Middle East, where Arabs and Jews immediately announce in their standard greetings of salaam and shalom that they

come in peace (since that cannot be taken for granted). For Arabs and Israelis, the blood of martyrs is not a historic or religious formula as it is for many in the West. For them, it is constant reality.

Mr. Rabin had hoped to move the region beyond this tribalistic era. His death shows how much remains to be done, not only by Israelis and Arabs but also by Americans, Europeans and others with deep human and economic interests in the Middle East. Those interests cannot be ignored or sacrificed in the current mood of neo-isolationism that grips a number of countries.

There are no words, thoughts or policies that can make up to Noa Ben-Artzi, Eitan Haber and all those who loved Yitzhak Rabin for what they have lost. There will be no new pillar of fire in their lives. But there can and should be a new commitment by the leaders of the region and the world to rekindle the sense of decency and common humanity that Yitzhak Rabin manifested in his final years.

The Washington Post.

There Is No Choice but to Try to Give Open Trade a Good Name

By Keith S. Collins

WASHINGTON — Stop the average person in the United States and ask him what he has used today in the way of appliances, clothing, food, transportation. Chances are that by noon he has already handled a dozen things that were made, wholly or in part, overseas. Yet ask him what he thinks of free trade, and he may just spit in your face. Go figure.

Not just in America but around the world, people are dragging their heels when it comes to liberalizing trade. And without the people behind it, a universal trading system is ultimately doomed.

Sir Leon Brittan, trade commissioner for the European Union, recognized as much when he defined an international audience in Stockholm on Oct. 23 one of the most important tasks of the last few years of this century regarding international trade: "We must make the process popular."

The prospect is daunting. Trade has been a dirty word in the United States since Ross Perot made the "giant sucking sound" the symbol of the economic disruption that a North American Free Trade Agreement would supposedly bring.

The anti-trade message has charged across the American mental landscape to the point where today, "job export" is no longer an esoteric economic concept but a part of the populist emotional vocabulary. Real wages have declined in

America in the last decade, while more and more companies manufacture with cheaper labor overseas. Corporations "downsize" and thousands of workers lose their jobs, as the companies must cope with increased international competition.

Whether or not cause-and-effect relationships exist here, the perception of connections is what counts. Trade opponents exploit perceptions to paint a picture of diminishing American sovereignty and disappearing middle-class stability caused by an international trading system run amok.

Trade has not been an issue in American political campaigns of late, but that could change in 1996. Pat Buchanan, who is in second place behind Bob Dole in the amount of money he has raised for his presidential campaign, is drawing enthusiastic crowds with his pledge to take the United States out of NAFTA and the World Trade Organization.

The growing fear of trade is producing unexpected alliances, such as the Citizens Trade Campaign, a coalition of right-wing "trade patriots" (many of them former Perot supporters, who see institutions like the WTO as threats to U.S. freedom) and left-wing labor and environmental activists (who likewise distrust a system that seems to subject their most precious interests to international control). They are uniting under the wing of consumer activist Ralph Nader.

These people may be political fringe elements, but together they can be a force. It is not in corporate boardrooms and government offices but in factories and neighborhoods that the fate of the free trading system will be decided.

As Sir Leon put it, we must "convince those who hold ultimate power in a democratic system that open trade is fair trade."

Can this issue be moved beyond the demagogic politics that have dominated the debate until now? Only if business and government leaders are willing to mount their own "citizen trade campaign" and address popular concerns with skill and sincerity.

At least five elements will need to characterize any approach to developing long-term public support for participation in an expanding world trading system.

Don't jump too far ahead of public attitudes. For example, don't try to sell the World Trade Organization directly to the people. As effective as the organization may turn out to be, a new bureaucracy is the last thing in which most people want to put their faith. Better if people become convinced that trade itself is good for the average American. Support for the WTO will come in time, if the organization deserves it.

Don't explain the benefits of trade agreements and an interna-

tional trading system. Show the benefits. The intellectual argument in favor of trade has largely been won. Trade is now an emotional and political issue. It should be addressed at the level of individual citizens and should appeal not just to the head but also to the heart.

Don't focus on the consumer benefits of trade. Yes, the average American family would save nearly \$2,000 if all tariffs were eliminated, and yes, it costs the U.S. public more than half a million dollars per job to save employment in some sectors. But the trade debate is not about how people can save money at the expense of their neighbors. The attitude of many people is, "If I have to sacrifice a little to save a job, and maybe a family, I will gladly do it." To try to appeal to narrow consumer concerns in soliciting support for trade puts many people off.

Do focus on what trade achieves. Demonstrate the positive contributions of trade in people's lives through graphic illustrations of communities made prosperous, of families strengthened. Examples of trade's benefits abound in almost every community in America.

Do start now to change public opinion. The tendency on the part of business and government is to wait until a crisis descends, then in panic to try to crush the opposition with financial muscle. That is what happened with NAFTA and GATT debates in the United States. But public opinion, if anything, has turned even more against trade since then.

A long-term approach, building support gradually and quietly, listening to real concerns about job dislocation and wage stagnation and showing how

trade helps to solve the problems, will be much more effective. If we don't act soon to defend trade at the grass-roots level, this issue will move beyond stopping, and the urge to do something drastic to "protect" workers may overwhelm government bodies around the world.

American and European CEOs will be meeting in Seville, Spain, on Nov. 10 and 11 to prepare proposals to increase trade and investment between the continents. The proposals, in turn, will be discussed at the EU-U.S. summit in December in Madrid. How to stimulate public support for trade should clearly be on the agendas, because if there is no such backing the conferees might as well spend their time watching flamenco dancers for all the long-term good their work will do.

What has been accomplished in the several multilateral trade negotiating rounds is truly phenomenal. The Uruguay Round agreements and the system they created are far from perfect, but they are still immensely powerful tools for lifting the lives of people everywhere.

The world will be better for them — but only if people are persuaded that they will retain control over their own lives, and that the world's business and government powers will continue to improve the system for the benefit of people everywhere, workers and consumers alike.

The writer is president of PowerCarm, a Washington consulting firm, and former director of the Small Business Alliance for U.S.-Canada Trade. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

At the Post-Ames CIA

WASHINGTON — My report to Congress on the damage inflicted by Aldrich Ames during his eight years of spying for Soviet and Russian intelligence has underscored the devastating harm he did to U.S. intelligence and security interests. The extent of the damage was due mostly to inexcusable laxity on the part of the professionals of the Directorate of Operations and others at the CIA. It is an intelligence calamity of massive proportions.

We must now move beyond the horror of the Ames case. Our future direction should be determined by post-Cold War threats, not by the old Soviet threat and not using the inexcusable intelligence practices that have been shown by the Ames case to be both ineffective and inappropriate in today's world.

What are the intentions of the political leadership of foreign adversaries? What are the plans that are hatched daily against Americans in terrorist cells in distant parts of the world? What actions can we take to stop the acquisition of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons by rogue states?

These are important questions that only a clandestine service can answer. It would be folly of a high order to abandon the CIA's clandestine service at this point in history.

The measures needed to re-establish the only world-class clandestine intelligence services are straightforward and compelling. First, we must focus our efforts on the hard intelligence questions of critical importance to our "customers" in the White House, the State Department, the Defense Department and the Justice Department.

Second, we must take advantage of our strengths by better integration of human intelligence collection with our superb technical collection capability.

Third, we must improve our management of agent recruitment and operations to emphasize quality in agents and in their reports.

Fourth, we must improve the process of career development at the CIA to ensure that we continue to attract and retain the very best people for the clandestine service.

Finally, we must carry out all of our activities with integrity and be accountable for our actions. It goes without saying that this means being honest with ourselves and with our customers about the intelligence that we collect.

We have management actions in place to achieve all this. And, although it may come as a surprise to regular readers of the popular press, the people of the Directorate of Operations are already making the strategic and operational adjustments necessary to address the mistakes of the Ames era and the changing threats that the nation faces.

These professionals are both capable and motivated. They face daily risks to protect their country. I disagree with those who believe that change requires either massive reorganization or massive dismissal of personnel.

Now it is time to devote our energy to seeing that the necessary changes under way are fully implemented and to attacking the hard intelligence problems that face the country.

— From comment in The Washington Post by John Deutch, director of the Central Intelligence Agency.



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OPINION/LETTERS

Heading Into '96 Election, Both Parties Face Trouble

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The 1996 U.S. election is now less than a year away and both major parties confront serious problems. The Republicans do not have a presidential candidate who matches the profile the public is seeking. The Democrats do not have a unifying goal strong enough to brake the dizzying decline of their institutional structure.

The Democrats' problem is fundamental and will take more time to remedy. But it is the Republicans who will suffer most from the candidate problem next November.

Along with five colleagues from The Washington Post, I am just back from an extensive round of voter interviewing in swing precincts — the kind that gave Bill Clinton the votes to beat George Bush in 1992 and then in 1994 boosted the Republicans into their new majority in the House of Representatives.

The twin elections, ending 12 years of Republican occupancy of the White House and 40 years of Democratic dominance in Capitol Hill, have dissipated some of the voter anger that has been so strong. But there is only tenuous approval of either the president or Congress and a pervasive sense of dissatisfaction with the leadership on display at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue.

That much, I think, all of our reporting and a concurrent Washington Post national poll clearly demonstrated. Speaking only for myself, the impression I have is that these swing voters want something they do not see: a president who will pursue the main thrust of the Republican agenda for scaling back government and seriously reducing the deficit, but in a way that is genuinely mindful and protective of those who may be hurt in the process.

The "Contract With America" is closer to what they want than President Clinton's forgotten 1992 "New Covenant." If, at the end of the budget negotiations, people can see that Washington is finally curbing its appetite for taxes and spending, the Republicans should be able to retain and perhaps even expand their newly won congressional majorities.

But the comments about those Republicans — and especially their most visible leaders, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, — betray a real anxiety that vulnerable Americans are going to be crushed in the budget-cutting machine.

Mr. Gingrich strikes many of the swing voters as self-centered to the

point of arrogance. The private, compassionate side of Senator Dole (which I myself can testify to) is hidden behind his brusque, sometimes blunt public style. Were the Republicans to nominate a more openly caring person for the White House, this might not matter so much. But voters have not discovered that person in the present Republican field.

Jack Kemp might have filled that niche, had he not taken himself out of contention. The former Housing and Urban Development secretary has voiced a fervent commitment both to holding down taxes and to raising the hopes and prospects of those mired in poverty or dead-end jobs. That combination would be reassuring even to many voters who are themselves more comfortably fixed but who worry about the social effects of the Republican "revolution."

But if the Republicans do not have their ideal candidate running, the Democrats have a far more basic problem. No one knows what they — or their leader, the president — stand for. Mr. Clinton's performance on the classic questions of peace and prosperity commands grudging respect, even from some who did not vote for him. But a third of the electorate, at least, will never support him, no matter what, because they distrust or despise his character.

And many of the others view his recent efforts to establish himself as a sort of Democratic Kemp — basically in sympathy with downsizing government and cutting taxes, but doing it with heart — as a dubious reincarnation by a man who has at other times been a new John Kennedy, a new Harry Truman or a third Blues Brother.

If voters are confused — and therefore uncertain — about Mr. Clinton, they are almost clueless about the Democrats as a force in Congress or the country. Mr. Clinton virtually has divorced the congressional Democrats. His dealings — whether conciliatory or confrontational — are with the Republican leadership. And those congressional Democrats have not learned to speak with any kind of strong, unified voice for themselves.

The accelerating exodus of Democratic senators and representatives announcing their retirement plans, and the continuing signs of weakness at the state and local level, confirm the public impression that this is a party badly in need of major repairs.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Ignore Those Ink-Stained Ingrates: Journalism Lives

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — It is difficult to tell from the work of analysts whether journalism as we know it in the United States is in a period of terminal decline or is merely going through one of its cyclical periods of malaise and loss of verve.

Newspapers and the communications industry in general are economically sound. Profits are healthy; the labor force is highly educated, skilled and generally competent.

MEANWHILE

The time devoted to news on radio and television and the space in newspapers and magazines is greater than ever before.

The "autonomy" of journalists in pursuing their craft and their freedom to interpret, explain and comment on the news is unparalleled in U.S. history. Technology, while somewhat threatening to traditionalists such as myself, has expanded our reach around the world to a point where "information overload" is a common complaint. Nevertheless, there is an apocalyptic tone to much of the commentary and speculation about the present health and future prospects for the news business.

Michael Crichton, author of "Jurassic Park" and other thrillers, says: "The American media produce a product of very poor quality. Its information is not reliable; it has too much chrome and glitz; its doors rattle; it breaks down almost immediately, and it's sold without warranty. It's flash

but it's basically junk. So people have begun to stop buying it."

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania, believes "journalists are now creating the coverage that is going to lead to their own destruction."

Howard Kurtz, media critic of The Washington Post, has written that "the smell of death permeates the newspaper business these days."

These quotations are from a recent essay by Ellen Hume, a senior fellow in the Annenberg Washington Program of Northwestern University. They are used to validate her concerns about the quality of contemporary journalism, the alienation of the audience and the erosion by technology of journalists' status, prestige and influence in public affairs.

An important concern, she writes, is "the apparently endless flow of scandals and feeding frenzies (in the press) that has damaged, rather than enhanced, journalism's credibility." This is also the theme of an essay by Paul Starobin in the Columbia Journalism Review. Its title is "Generation of Vipers," a short-hand description of those who have created a "journalism rooted in a deep and abiding cynicism, a reflexive suspicion of face-value explanations, an inclination to ascribe ignoble motives" to people in public life.

Cynicism, "in its most corrosive form,

can produce journalists who have a diminished view of their profession and of themselves," he wrote. "Worse, it can damage readers and viewers and, thus, democracy."

Malaise is the subject of a piece in the American Journalism Review by Carl Sessions Stepp of the University of Maryland. The title is "The Thrill Is Gone — The Era of Newspaper Angst." The good old days have vanished, he writes — the days when the journalist mattered, idealism prevailed and people paid attention to what we had to say.

There are three threats to such critiques. The first is that in the search for profits, today's news corporations no longer value "good" journalism and have therefore imposed hurtful financial constraints on their newsrooms. The evidence for this indictment is thin. It is true that in the salad days of the 1970s and '80s, when profit margins of 20 percent to 30 percent were common, editors were able to greatly expand newsroom budgets and staffs and to raise salaries significantly.

With the recession of the early '90s, there was a lot of budget tightening. At some papers — a minority — journalists lost their jobs. Other papers cut back on the space available for news and took a more puritanical view of expense account lunches.

But taking that into account, the resources available for the coverage of news in 1995 are far greater than in any other era in the history of the American newspaper. Benjamin Bradlee recalls in his autobiography that when he became editor of The Wash-

ington Post in 1966, he had a budget of \$4 million and a staff of 303. There were only a handful of foreign and domestic bureaus. When he retired in 1991, the staff had more than doubled: 24 foreign bureaus and a half-dozen domestic bureaus had been created, and the newsroom budget had reached more than \$60 million a year and has since risen to about \$70 million.

Newsrooms at other large newspapers enjoyed similar largess. On a smaller scale, so did smaller newspapers in such big chains as Gannett, which spends more on news gathering today than ever before.

A second cause for angst in newsrooms has been increasing competition from other media, including the new computer-generated on-line services. This process has been going on since the invention of radio and television. But newspapers survived and prospered and are likely to be beneficiaries of the new forms of communication that are coming along.

The third indictment is that the quality of contemporary journalism has been corrupted by "tabloidism," excessive cynicism and negativism toward institutions of all kinds. That problem cannot be traced to new technology or to the corporatization of the news business. Journalists continue to control the content and tone of the news we get. If they are filled with angst, self-pity and disappointment about the work of journalism and if the thrill and excitement have vanished, they might test the thrill and excitement of selling shoes.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fanatic 'Missions'

The assassin of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he was on a mission from God. This is not exactly a new statement. We've heard it from fanatic Muslims wanting to kill the author Salman Rushdie. We've heard it from fanatic Christians who call themselves "pro-life" but murder doctors outside their clinics.

I first heard it in the movie "The Blues Brothers." The trouble is, the movie was a comedy. The rest, these damaged souls, always invoke some God to justify their actions. This is a God no one I know prays to. Let them find some other excuse for their deranged thinking. This one is worn out.

MARC D. EMORY,
Dallas.

A Red Cross Reply

Regarding "Updating the UN Agenda: New Priorities for New Challenges" (Opinion, Oct. 23):

The article by Prime Ministers Brundland, Carlsson, Oddsson, Rasmussen and Lippson cannot go without comment from our side since it appears to put into question our internationally recognized mandate.

While the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports all efforts to help the UN into the 21st century, it is concerned by the bruising amalgamation made in the article. The authors wish to see political, military and humanitarian operations lumped together into one big, omnipotent basket, the UN basket.

Certainly, the ICRC agrees that the political — and, if required, military — leadership needed to solve our planet's crisis belongs to the organization born of the 1945 UN Charter. We also recognize the fact that numerous UN bodies perform useful work in promoting economic and social development in countries free from conflict; that is, in relatively simple political environments where humanitarian aid is less likely to be controversial.

But in regions torn by conflict,

where humanitarian assistance is prone to become an active parameter in the ongoing conflict, the situation is very different. For this reason, humanitarian assistance has to be clearly separated from all other concerns, including peacekeeping operations.

This was recognized by the UN states themselves when, in 1949, they endorsed the Geneva Conventions — a body of international law conceived precisely to prevent humanitarian assistance from becoming a weapon or tool in the hands of a group party to a conflict.

The ICRC has long been seen as both the guardian of the Geneva Conventions (and the two 1977 Additional Protocols, which strengthen and expand the conventions' fields of applicability), as well as the best instrument available to bring such assistance in a neutral and impartial manner — with, therefore, the best chances of reaching all people in need in the most difficult circumstances.

That the ICRC has been extremely active over the recent years no one

can doubt. It is an unfortunate reflection of the state of the world that our operational budget has increased manifold since 1985, involving more and more people and more and more aid.

In many instances, such as in Somalia, the ICRC was the only organization able to reach victims by virtue of its intrinsic nonpartisan and nonpolitical nature. Soon, we are to begin visiting prisons in Kashmir, where violence has been raging for many years. The Indian government has agreed to this operation precisely because it recognizes the ICRC's independence, neutrality and ability to respect confidentiality.

And so, the ICRC is worried by recent attempts by various governments to use humanitarian assistance to bolster or add credibility to political and/or military designs. We fear that the concentration of political, military and humanitarian powers in the hands of one organization will seriously weaken the Geneva Conventions.

Though the ICRC hopes the United Nations will continue to endorse global responsibilities leading toward the end of conflicts, it is convinced that manipulating assistance (using it as a "carrot" to induce political agreements, for instance) might cause increased suffering.

If the delivery of aid becomes, or is perceived as, conditional on the behavior of leaders, we will see situations where some victims "deserve" aid more than others. This would be intolerable. Consequently, if aid and the organizations delivering it are seen by belligerents (or by populations) as partial, the very safety of aid workers would be at risk.

Therefore, military operations must remain distinct. In practice, this means that humanitarian assistance must remain independent from all those with political interest in a conflict — including the UN.

PAUL GROSSRIEDER,
Geneva.

The writer is deputy director of operations for the ICRC.

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A Star's Role in Washington

By Ken Ringle
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the Washington Opera opened its 40th season with Verdi's "Luisa Miller" in the Kennedy Center Opera House, the company's glittering, globe-trotting new artistic director and de facto chief was half a world away in Vienna, singing another opera ("Hérodiade") by another composer (Massenet) in another language (French).

Therein lies the central question facing the largest and most ambitious arts organization in the U.S. capital as it heads into its biggest-ever, \$12.7 million calendar for 1995-96: Can a once regional opera company now reaching for the cultural major leagues be driven there by remote control, even with such a global megastar at the controls as Plácido Domingo?

The answer, to reveal itself in the next few years, will depend on several related questions. Among them:

- Is Domingo actually driving or merely navigating?
- Who else is in the vehicle to help him?
- And, perhaps most important in this era of operating gas guzzlers, how much fuel can he get his hands on?

Traditionally, the great opera companies of the United States have borne the personal stamp of a single impresario — Kurt Herbert Adler at San Francisco, Ardis Krainik in Chicago, the late Rudolf Bing at New York's Metropolitan. For the past 15 years, to many, the Washington Opera was Martin Feinstein, the sometimes irascible, always visionary general director who built the company from a hopeful and experimental regional troupe into a contender for the nation's top opera ranks.

Now Feinstein is retired — this season is the last he planned — and the company is

astir with reports and rumors about Domingo's ambitious plans. Next season, for example, the season reportedly will open with a 19th-century Brazilian opera in which he will sing the lead — a production to be televised nationwide.

There is talk of unprecedented collaboration with major European opera companies and stars, open-air summer concerts here by Domingo and other noted singers, production in 1997-98 of a new opera based on the Gabriel García Márquez novel "Love in the Time of Cholera," and even — somewhere down the road — a possible Washington Opera production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, the greatest challenge of all.

Yet the question remains: With Feinstein retired and Domingo absent for virtually the entire season, who is running the Washington Opera?

In fact, it's being largely run by the same people who were running it when Feinstein was in charge. The former general director was a great delegator. As he frequently declared, perhaps his greatest contribution to the Washington Opera has been the staff he was able to build and retain, in contrast to the frequent staff turnover in many opera companies.

Of the 38 full-time staff members — the company payroll will swell to 380 at the peak of this season — the vast majority have been with the Washington Opera at least eight years. The two principal administrators have been in place 12 and nine years, and some company principals, like Hunter and the production director, Roman Terleckyj, predate even Feinstein. It is no small compliment to Feinstein that a world figure like Domingo, while planning a modest staff expansion, seems to anticipate no major housecleaning.

"I think one of the things that made the Washington Opera attractive to Plácido was the idea that he would inherit an ex-

perienced professional staff that could run the company in his absence," says Hunter. "The idea of administrative continuity is very important to him."

Closest to Domingo personally is Patricia Fleischer Mossel, a sixtyish onetime college English teacher, actress and model, whose passion for opera led her from volunteer fund-raiser to director of development at the San Francisco Opera in the late 1970s. Since coming to Washington in 1984 as director of development, marketing and public relations, she has transformed the Washington Opera from a debt-ridden financial wastrel into a financially healthy company with its own \$2 million development fund and a stable full of willing donors.

HANDLING the artistic side day to day in Domingo's absence is Edward C. Purrington, 65, a Holyoke, Massachusetts, native bewitched by opera since he "used to stage shows in the back yard" as a child. A 13-year staffer with the Santa Fe Opera and for 12 years general director of the Tulsa Opera, he came to Washington nine years ago as de facto artistic administrator under Feinstein.

Under Domingo, Purrington and others say, he's doing much the same sort of work he did under Feinstein — auditioning and negotiating with singers, weighing concepts in design and direction, and policing the mind-reeling maze of scheduling tasks involving everything from stage availability and rehearsal times to ticket subscriptions.

Instead of conferring with Feinstein in an office next door, however, he now communicates by fax twice a week with Domingo's secretary in Vienna. The secretary in turn relays information to and from the peripatetic tenor, who in any given week this season will be somewhere between Uruguay and Finland.



John Ramm and Matthew Kelly in Martin Duncan's production of "Doktor Caligari" at the Lyric Hammersmith.

Stylish Translations by the Met

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK'S Metropolitan must be the last of the world's major opera houses to adopt the projected translations of the texts sung in foreign languages, but it has done so this season, and done it with style.

The subtitles or superlatives — so called by analogy with the subtitles of foreign movies — are generally projected onto a small screen above the stage opening. They are almost uni-

versally detested by professionals and opera students who know their librettos, but just as overwhelmingly approved by the mass of ticket buyers. Singers are deranged by the laughter that greets a funny line delivered to the audience by projector before it has been sung.

James Levine, the Met's artistic director and principal conductor, once said titles would be introduced in the house "over my dead body," but ways were studied so that the titles would add those who want them without annoying those who don't.

The result is a system that lets each spectator control his or her own small computer-like screen — two inches high by eight wide — usually mounted on the back of the seat in front. In boxes, with movable seats, they are mounted on swivels and they are also available to standees. The system, called Met Titles, cost \$2.7 million to study, develop and manufacture.

The recent new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" provided a good test — a relatively unfamiliar work being sung in Russian. It provided unobtrusive aid to those who wanted it with minimal disturbance to those who didn't.

The production was under the vibrant musical direction of Valery Gergiev, the Kirov Opera's artistic director, and had Ben Heppner in exciting form as the crazed gambler Hermann, Karita Mattila an outstanding Lisa, and Leonie Rysanek in fine dramatic form as the old Countess. Elijah Moshinsky's production, designed by Mark Thompson and with lighting by Paul Pyant, effectively reduced the Met's huge stage with a picture frame inside the stage opening and concentrated the action with deep perspective.

The city's other musical hit of the moment is a splendid revival of Stephen Sondheim's 25-year-old "Company." Some, but not all, think George Furth's book, about a group of Manhattan couples who try to get an ambivalent bachelor friend to marry, is a bit dated. But there is nothing dated in the musical and verbal wit of such numbers as "The Little Things You Do Together," "Marry Me a Little" or "Side by Side by Side." And the superb Roundabout company has no need of subtitles.

Time was when Broadway was self-sufficient, mounting its shows and opening in New York after short tryouts in other East Coast cities. But for several years now a symbiotic relationship has been developing

between Broadway and theaters throughout the country.

Two long-established theaters in San Diego have just staged productions that look as if they are headed for Broadway. The La Jolla Playhouse put on the premiere of "Randy Newman's Faust," in which the highly successful film composer transports the durable myth to middle America and presents the title character as Henry Faust, a feckless rock singer.

Newman's lyrics and book have some good moments, but the music is too innocuous to carry its share of the load, and when and if it reaches Broadway the show will probably have to be about 20 minutes shorter. David Garrison as Lucifer, constantly plotting to get back into Heaven, is the show's pivotal character.

At the Old Globe, Sondheim and Furth are collaborating again, not on a musical this time, but on a nonmusical comedy whodunit called "The Doctor Is Out," reportedly due on Broadway in the spring.

The plot concerns a group of raving New York neurotics (if not psychopaths) who arrive for a group session at a psychiatrist's office. When the doctor fails to show (he is dead in the next room), the patients give full and hilarious reign to their various hang-ups.

John Rubinstein stars as the one supposedly stable character who seems to get away with mass murder in the end, but the entire cast is wonderfully quirky, lacking only some Sondheim musical wit to provide the finishing touch.

And New York is currently enjoying Steve Martin's "Picasso at the Lapin Agile," in the staging of Chicago's Steppenwolf troupe. Martin's conceit is that Einstein and Picasso meet in the Montmartre bistro in 1904 and compare notes on the nature of genius, mostly in the language of today. The joke is that we know who these guys are, but the folks on stage do not.

A Powerful but Vanishing 'Patriot'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Like God, the Royal Shakespeare Company moves in mysterious ways: without revisiting the old argument about what right it has, if any, to pull away from the Barbican, it is getting more difficult to accept the regular pleas for more state cash when you think about its current scheduling policies, if indeed any really exist.

Consider the last few months alone: While a dismal double bill of "The Tempest" and Edward Bond's "Bingo" is left trudging around on small-scale tour, two of the company's most intriguing stagings are allowed to come and then rapidly go without trace. Whatever its failings, for sheer ambition and cost Nick Dear's "Zenobia" was surely worth a lot more than a few summer weeks at the Young Vic.

Now, in still more rapid conspicuous consumption, the company finally gets around to John Osborne (albeit only in the year of his death), stages an epic four-hour "A Patriot for Me" with a hugely distinguished cast, and then hauls it out of the Barbican repertoire after barely six weeks. If this makes artistic or commercial sense of any kind to you, apply to Stratford where they'll probably make you company manager.

In the meantime, hurry to "Patriot" before it vanishes. Osborne's coded message about the treachery and homophobia of high Britain in 1965, necessarily shifted back to Vienna and Prague at the turn of the century, still has an epic sweep and the kind of historical majesty that cries out for the David Lean movie treatment. James Wilby is far more credible in the central role than was Max Schell 30 years

ago, and Denis Quilley in the old George Devine drag role as the Baron has himself a ball, and a fully costumed one at that. Reginald Marsh and Frank Thornton head a supporting cast of nearly a hundred in Peter Gill's ponderous but powerful staging.

Some unusually heavy sponsorship from a mineral-water company (which tells us unconvincingly in the program that it wishes to be "involved in the entire production process," thereby conjuring up a bleak new world of boardroom casting) has allowed the Anglo-American actresses Myriam Cyr and Maryam d'Abo and their director, Lisa

to the complexion, especially where involuntary tattooing is involved. In the end, "Abundance" is, I think, about two women in love with themselves, each other and the wide-open spaces in roughly that order.

Fans of period melodrama usually have to find some sort of excuse for its camp excesses: "Phantom of the Opera" as a Freudian nightmare of possession and thwarted sexuality, or "Sweeney Todd" as a social history of London in the time of Jack the Ripper. But it has taken an inventive production by Martin Duncan from the Nottingham Playhouse (now at the Lyric Hammersmith) to get us back to "The Cabinet of Doktor Caligari," widely reckoned at least by German movie critics to have presaged the rise of Hitler.

This was originally the 1919 Expressionist horror film about the fairground impresario who programs a sleepwalker to become a serial killer, and those who prefer their historical parallels to run through Hollywood might note that the Conrad Veidt who becomes a star as the killer first time around did indeed end up as the evil Nazi of "Casablanca."

But "Caligari" is essentially hokum, albeit brilliantly stage managed by Matthew Kelly as the Herr Doktor and John Ramm as his drowsy monster. Now let's see the Théâtre de Complicité get at it.

In the meantime, Martin Duncan does take some liberties with the time frame, having his doctor sing highlights from "The Sound of Music" while dismembering corpses. But what matters here is that, as with the riotous adaptations at Stratford East of the much-missed Ken Hill, adapters have never forgotten the ghastly fun of the original even while overlaying it with latter-day references and explanations.

LONDON THEATER

Forrell, to stage the European premiere of Beth Henley's "Abundance" on a set at Riverside that would not have disgraced a major Broadway revival of "Oklahoma!"

In these wide, wonderfully lit open spaces we hear the tale of two mail-order brides of the 1860s and their Wild West adventures, including kidnapping by Indians and constant shifts of fortune. Predictably, the men have a rough time here: One of them ends up limble in a threshing machine, by which time "Abundance" has begun to appear a bloody feminist revenge for the macho westerns of Sam Peckinpah and John Ford.

But much of it is true. There was a mail-order bride captured by Indians in the 1860s who later escaped and went on the lecture circuit to denounce her captors and make her fortune. If Henley had been happy just to tell that story, we would have had an intriguing pioneer documentary of the Big Country.

Instead, we get a lot of female bonding followed by unbonding and poetic musings on the nature of feminism and wide-open spaces and redskins and what all that can do

BOOKS

THE BLUE SUIT: A Memoir of Crime

By Richard Rayner. 216 pages.
\$19.95. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

At first glance, the hero of "The Blue Suit" seems like that most familiar of literary types: the sensitive young Englishman who loves to read books and dreams of becoming a writer.

He attends the typically awful boarding school, described in typically exquisite prose, and suffers the requisite adolescent agonies before discovering a glittering new world at Cambridge, where he studies philosophy and law.

From there, it's on to London, where there are "Vile Bodies" — like encounters with lots of rich young things and long afternoons spent in the reading room of the British Museum. A first novel is planned, and a pretty young woman is pursued.

book, however, also has a secret self, a not-so-pretty persona that will get him into a lot of trouble. Unbeknownst to his friends, Richard has lied about most of his past. He has invented a fictional father, made up some phony siblings and told all manner of lies. What's more, he has become a forger and a thief.

Richard is supposed to be a self-portrait of the British writer Richard Rayner, the author of this so-called memoir, though given Richard's propensity for lying the reader often wonders just how much of this book is really true.

"The Blue Suit" recapitulates or reinvents much of the same material as Rayner's last book, "The Elephant" (1992), a lively but brittle novel that probed the relationship between a compulsive liar and his equally mendacious father.

Although "The Elephant" was filled with clever scenes, it felt strangely defensive and jokey. In "The Blue Suit," Rayner demonstrates he would still rather substitute charm for

introspection, but he has begun to let down his guard.

His father, Richard tells us, was never like other boys' fathers: "He loved cricket and worked the way people seemed to work in the movies — not a lot."

Jack Rayner once went out to buy a pint of milk and didn't return home for two weeks. Later, when Richard was in boarding school, he seemingly disappeared for good. Years later, he would resurface in the custody of the police; it seems he had embezzled a large amount of money, faked his own death and fled to South America.

Embarrassed by his father, young Richard embarks on a career as a liar. He tells people his father is a novelist. He tells them his father is dead or ill or living in a faraway country. At first the lies are a way to plaster over his own hurts, but they gradually become a way to impress friends. In time, his father's chameleon-like identity transfers itself to him. One day he is an aspiring musician; another day, he is a lawyer-in-

training or a dashing gentleman-crook.

The crook pose seems to stick. First it is a book Richard covers and can't afford. Soon, it is dozens of books, fished from bookstores or lifted from friends. From books, he quickly moves on to candlesticks and jewelry. For extra money, he pilfers credit cards and checks from unlocked Cambridge dorm rooms.

It's clear to the reader that Richard's crime spree sprang from some sort of twisted desire to emulate his father, but he never really tries to grapple with this aspect of their relationship. He moves to Los Angeles, falls in love with a woman named Paivi and tells her the story of his life.

He says he is finally setting the record straight, even though this beguiling memoir may in fact be another one of his embellished truths, a carefully invented tale rather than a real confession.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Thursday

HEALTH/SCIENCE

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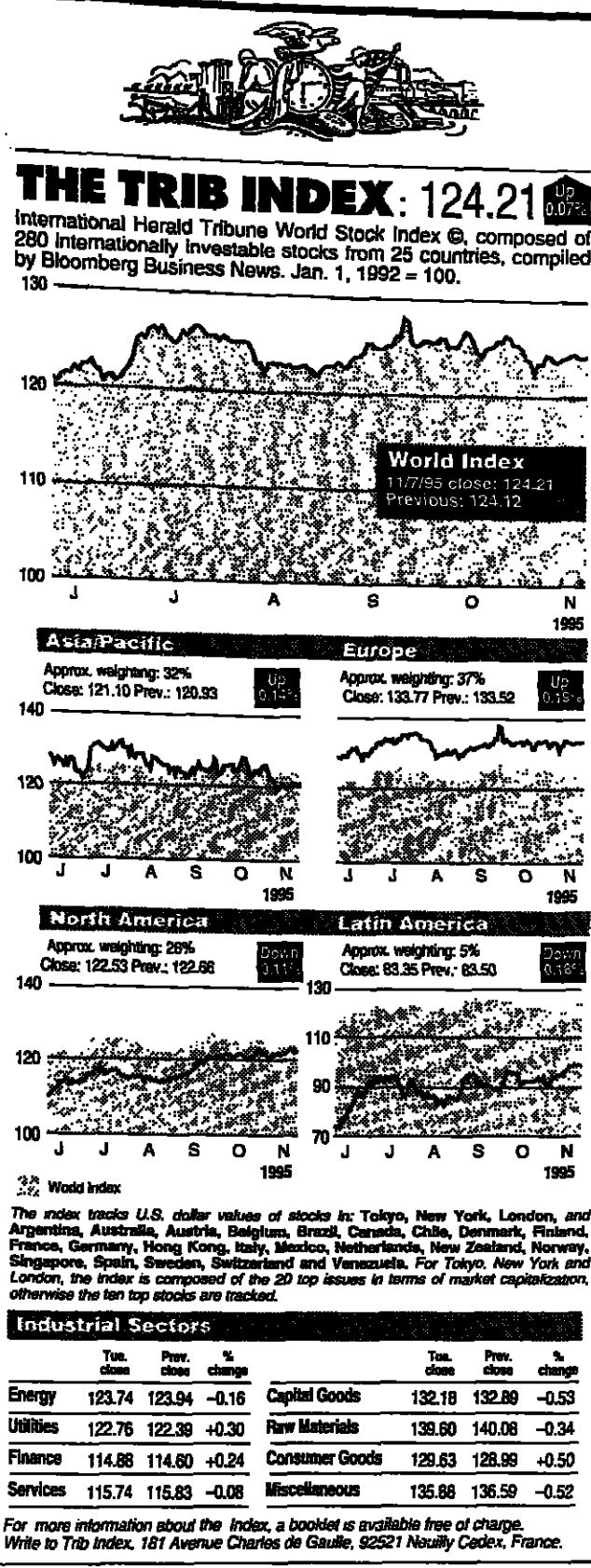
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BEST SELLERS

FICTION		
This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
1 THE LOST WORLD, by Michael Crichton	1	5
2 SILENT NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark	2	3
3 THE HORSE WHISPERER, by Nicholas Evans	3	7
4 MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	4	7
5 THE HUNDRED SECRET SENSES, by Amy Tan	5	1
6 LOVE IN ANOTHER TOWN, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	6	2
7 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	7	88
8 COMING HOME, by Rosemary Pilcher	8	5
9 FINDING MOON, by Tony Hillerman	9	14
10 BEACH MUSIC, by Pat Conroy	10	17
11 COME TO GRIEF, by Dick Francis	11	8
12 A PLACE CALLED FREE, by James Redfield	12	3
13 DARKSABER, by Kevin J. Anderson	13	3
14 POLITICALLY CORRECT HOLIDAY STORIES, by James Finn Garner	14	3
15 THE CHRISTMAS BOX, by Richard Paul Evans	15	1
NONFICTION		
1 MY AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Colin L. Powell	1	6
2 EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	2	5
3 CHARLES AND KURLIT'S AMERICA, by Charles Kuralt	3	4
4 A GOOD LIFE, by Ben Bradlee	4	20
5 A GOOD WALK SPOILED, by John Feinstein	5	9
6 HIGH TIDE IN TUCSON, by Barbara Kingsolver	6	9
7 MY FORTY-AND DO I HAVE ONE, by Ellen DeGeneres	7	4
8 SISTERS, Essays by Carol Saline, Photographs by Sharon J. Waxman	8	10
9 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	9	5
10 PALIMPSEST, by Gore Vidal	10	12
11 IN COLONY, by David Herbert Donald	11	2
12 SPONTANEOUS HEALING, by Andrew Weil	12	23
13 GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	13	87
14 THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA, by Ernest Hemingway	14	13
15 THE MORAL COMPASS, edited by William J. Bennett	15	1
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	128
2 THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Deepak Chopra	2	33
3 DAVID LETTERMAN'S BOOK OF TOP TEN LISTS, by David Letterman, Steve O'Donnell, et al.	3	2
4 MARS AND VENUS IN THE BEDROOM, by John Gray	4	16



Bonn Proposes a Fiscal Monitor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Finance Minister Theo Waigel on Tuesday proposed a "European Stability Council" to coordinate fiscal policies of European Union countries that hope to merge their currencies by 1999.

Mr. Waigel's concept appears to raise the requirements for countries seeking to take part in the proposed European Monetary Union because it would create a new body to examine their fiscal health.

The council would coordinate members' fiscal policies and reach "the necessary decisions," Mr. Waigel said in a budgetary address to Parliament's lower house, the Bundestag.

Mr. Waigel was elaborating on a proposal he had made for a supplementary accord, which he called a "Stability Pact for Europe," to ensure future monetary stability among EMU participants.

Among the other points of that pact, Mr. Waigel said:

- EMU participants' deficits should stay below 3 percent of their gross domestic product, "even in economically unfavorable periods."
- Participants should strive toward a deficit goal of 1 percent of GDP.
- Exceptions should only be allowed with the agreement of other EMU participants and in extraordinary circumstances, such as natural disasters.

Mr. Waigel's strong stance on future monetary stability was provoked by Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, which has called for a re-examination of the entire project for a single European currency.

Mr. Waigel accused the Social Democrats, who had been lagging in

opinion polls, of a "cheap campaign tactic" and of seeking to hobble EMU with conditions that would prevent it from ever taking place.

Hansgeorg Hauser, financial policy spokesman in Parliament for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, said it was too early to talk about delaying the start of European monetary union beyond 1999, dismissing reports that Bonn favored such a move.

"Any talk of delaying the timetable would only happen when governments meet to discuss who will take part in monetary union," Mr. Hauser said.

Under the terms of the Maastricht treaty, European Union governments will meet at the end of 1997 to see how many of them have fulfilled the strict economic criteria that would qualify them to join a single currency in 1999.

On Monday, the weekly Der Spiegel magazine said the German government was secretly planning to push the 1999 deadline back by two or three years if necessary to get as many countries as possible to qualify for monetary union.

Only Germany and Luxembourg now meet all the criteria.

Der Spiegel quoted Kurt Faltlhauser, a Finance Ministry state secretary who plans to resign, as saying Article 109 of the Maastricht treaty could allow for a delay in the starting date.

European Commission officials say this would go against the spirit of the treaty.

In September, German government sources said it was possible the EU Council of Ministers could decide to introduce a single currency later to ensure that more member states are able to meet the criteria

for entry.

Discussion has been raging in recent weeks about which countries would qualify and when. Many economists have expressed doubts that France — Germany's key ally at the core of the EU — will be ready by 1997.

"This discussion about the timetable and criteria is absolutely damaging," Mr. Hauser, who will be replacing Mr. Faltlhauser, told Reuters.

He said that a timetable had been agreed and that EU member states should make all efforts to meet it.

He stressed the government's position that the convergence criteria could not be softened to allow countries that had not met them by 1997 to proceed with monetary union in 1999.

"We have a firm will that the criteria must be fulfilled and as they stand," Mr. Hauser said.

On Monday, the Association of German Savings and Loans Banks said the start of EMU should be delayed to give banks more time to make the required changes to their systems. (AP, Reuters)

German Industry Sees Freeze

Worried by an expected slowdown in the economy, Germany's industrialists foresee an investment and recruitment freeze in 1996 and are largely counting on exports to sustain business activity, according to a survey released Tuesday, Agence France-Presse reported.

They expect to hold back on investment at home and to concentrate on opportunities abroad, the regular autumn opinion survey by the Federation of German chambers of industry and commerce found.

Tokyo Disneyland Plans a Seaside Park

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The operator of Tokyo Disneyland, Oriental Land Co., said Tuesday it was talking with Walt Disney Co. about creating a theme park that would be built in Tokyo Bay.

Oriental Land, Disneyland International and Walt Disney Imagineering are planning to develop "Tokyo Sea Disney," a spokesman for Oriental Land said. More concrete plans should be ready by the spring of 1996, he said, adding that the companies were aiming at an opening in 2000 or 2001.

The spokesman said the theme park

would be built in Tokyo Bay, close to the existing Tokyo Disneyland. It would recreate a coastline ranging from a Mediterranean harbor to a tropical rain forest to an "Arabian nights" attraction.

Company officials declined to say how much the project would cost, but local media reports estimated the price would exceed 100 billion yen (\$968 million).

Michael Eisner, chairman of Disney, said Disney had not decided whether it would invest in the park.

It has a royalty arrangement with Oriental for Tokyo Disneyland, which opened in 1983, and such a deal would continue for

the new park, he said.

Mr. Eisner said his company was also "studying" the possibility of building a theme park in China and would visit both China and Southeast Asia.

But he added that Disney officials had "made no decisions so far."

While neither company said how much would be invested in the project, Oriental President Toshio Kagami said the company was considering a stock exchange debut to raise funds for the new park.

"We will have further discussions on the timing of the stock listing," he said. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Nomura Is Cool To a Daiwa Deal With Sumitomo

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A day after the financial community thought Daiwa Bank Ltd. might be saved by a white knight, Nomura Securities Co., Daiwa's largest shareholder, seemed to pour cold water on the idea.

The prospect of a merger between Daiwa and Sumitomo Bank Ltd., seemed to take the sting out of the sanctions and indictment imposed last week by U.S. regulators on Daiwa, where \$1.1 billion in losses were hidden by a trader in New York.

But in a meeting Monday between top executives from both institutions, Hideo Sakamaki, president of Nomura, told Takashi Kaiho, his counterpart at Daiwa, that Nomura might not support the merger, according to an account in the Mainichi Shimbun, a leading Japanese daily.

"As a leading shareholder, we cannot assent to the merger with Sumitomo Bank," Matsumoto quoted Mr. Sakamaki as saying.

"We cannot give support to Daiwa if it will merge with Sumitomo Bank."

Other Japanese reports also suggested that Nomura may disapprove of a merger, although it is not clear whether Nomura could ultimately block a deal if the Ministry of Finance insisted on one.

A Nomura spokesman, who declined to give his name, refused to comment on the reports.

"We are not in the position to comment about the reported merger because neither bank has said the two will merge," the spokesman said. "It has just been media talk."

The newspaper reports did not offer any clear reasons Nomura would not support a merger.

Meanwhile, Japan's top economic planner expressed concern that Daiwa's expulsion from the United States could have wide-ranging effects and could even hamper the nation's economic recovery.

Isamu Miyazaki, who heads the Economic Planning Agency, said Daiwa's expulsion could have a "very bad psychological impact" on the economy, Kyodo News Service quoted Mr. Miyazaki as saying.

As a Supervisor, Bank of England Gets a Bad Review

Reuters

LONDON — A parliamentary committee strongly criticized the Bank of England's supervision of the banking sector Tuesday and suggested that its duties might be better transferred to a new independent authority.

But the central bank said it had a good track record as a supervisor.

In a report, the Treasury and Civil Service Committee questioned the central bank's handling of the collapse of Barings PLC and its ability to adapt to the complexity and pace of change of world financial markets.

"We are dismayed that the governor can on the one hand claim that London is the best-regulated and supervised market in the world and on the other have to concede that his supervisory staff actually have little real understanding what his charges are up to," the panel said, referring to Eddie George, the head of the central bank.

It said there was a need for a single authority to enforce cooperation between regulators.

MEDIA MARKETS

Publishers See Roles Blurring

By Mary B.W. Tabor
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When John Grisham's literary agent, Jay Garon, died in August, speculation about who his successor would be settled on David Gemert, Mr. Grisham's editor and editor-in-chief of Doubleday.

Few people, then, were surprised when Mr. Gemert announced last week that he was leaving Doubleday to set up a new kind of agency — both representing authors and midwifing other projects, from film scripts to CD-ROMs — with Mr. Grisham as his first client.

Though abandoning the higher calling of craft for the crasser precincts of marketing would once have been likened to literary treason, several editors have made the same jump, among them Joni Evans, Ed Victor and Giles Gordon, who are all now successful agents.

But the latest developments added a new twist: Instead of moving from editor to agent, Mr. Gemert, 39, will perform both functions simultaneously for Mr. Grisham — an unusual dual role and one that does little to ease publishers' anxiety about their role in the future.

"What this shows you is that in the last 10 years a lot of borders have eroded," said Mr. Victor, whose firm, the Ed Victor Agency, is based in London.

In recent years, publishers' identities have begun to blur as their craft has been increasingly overshadowed by business developments — mergers, new technology and discount retailing. At the same time, their role seems to have diminished. More of the discrete tasks once performed by publishing houses and the editors they employ — from nurturing

authors and serving as catalysts for ideas to revamping or polishing manuscripts to printing and marketing — are falling to outsiders.

Nontraditional publishers, like book packagers, the independent producers of the book world, have begun nudging their way onto the scene. The agent-as-editor seems to be a new extension of this trend.

It is a troubling development to some. The editor traditionally represents the publishing house's interests; the agent represents the author. While not mutually exclusive, the two roles can be incompatible.

The development also underscores the extent to which authors' loyalties have moved away from their publishing houses.

For his part, Mr. Grisham, known for his loyalty to Mr. Garon, is joining his new agent-cum-editor in a partnership that has contractual, not institutional, ties to Bantam Doubleday Dell Publishing Group Inc.

Several agents say they do not mind helping shape a manuscript, suggesting themes or turns for a narrative, but that they have neither time nor inclination for wholesale editing.

In his new incarnation, Mr. Gemert, who has edited Grisham's five previous books, will edit Mr. Grisham's next two books, which are under contract to Bantam Doubleday Dell, a unit of Bertelsmann AG of Germany. Whether he can profit from the sale of the books' subsidiary rights, including film and television rights, is uncertain. After those two books, everything may be up for grabs.

For Mr. Grisham, the arrangement offers one-stop shopping. Contracts and commas can

See Books, Page 17

Police Hold French TV Executive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Patrick Le Lay, chairman of the private French television channel TF1, was detained by police Tuesday in a fraud investigation, the prosecutor's office said.

Mr. Le Lay, 53, was held by police after they searched his offices at Boulogne-Billancourt, west of Paris, in connection with an investigation into the case of Gérard Cole, who was an adviser to former President François Mitterrand and the former head of Société Française des Jeux, which runs the national lottery and a number of scratch-card games.

Mr. Cole, who quit Société Française des Jeux in December 1993, has been charged with fraud, forgery and influence-peddling. A friend of Mr. Cole's, Dominique Galakhoff, has alleged that TF1 paid 10 million francs (\$2 million) to Mr. Cole in return for exclusive rights to broadcast the lottery results.

Mr. Le Lay said TF1 had never paid commissions. "All our contracts are clear and above board," he said. The state-owned TV channel France 2 was given the contract.

TF1 shares fell 6 percent, to 418 francs. (AFP, Reuters)



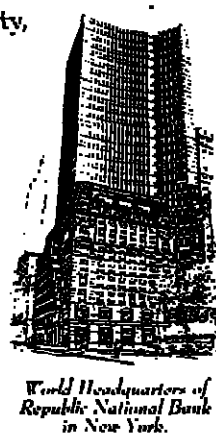
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Continued on Page 21			

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Cost-Cutting Lifts Nippon Steel Back To Profitability

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Corp., Japan's largest steelmaker, said Tuesday it turned a profit in the first half despite a slow economy, thanks to staff cuts, higher export prices and cost-cutting.

The steel giant said its current, or pretax, profit came to 29.3 billion yen (\$28 million) for the six months through September, reversing a 28 billion yen loss in the year-earlier period. Sales edged up 0.6 percent, to 972.61 billion yen from 966.51 billion yen.

"We're right on schedule in our three-year cost-cutting plan," said Toshi Miki, the company's vice president.

The company said it expected profit to continue to grow for

the rest of the year, but it lowered its full-year profit forecast to 70 billion yen from 80 billion yen. The company posted a full-year profit of 11.21 billion yen in 1994-95.

"Taking the current situation of the Japanese economy and inventories of steel products into account, we had to reconsider our business target," Mr. Miki said.

Consumer spending is still weak, and steel inventories are rising at steelmakers and their customers, he said. As a result, domestic steel prices have dropped.

"We need to decisively cut output in the second half of this business year to reduce inventories and raise steel prices in Japan," Mr. Miki said.

He said total crude steel output in Japan in 1995-96 would be around 99.3 million and 99.7 million metric tons, down from 101.4 million metric tons the previous year.

Mr. Miki said export prices in dollar terms were at their highest levels ever, and he said steelmakers had to think of ways to prevent them from falling.

"Although the Asian economy is still strong, there is a large flow of imports from Russia and other parts of the world into Asia," he said. "We think a fall in export prices will be unavoidable, but we need to think how to minimize the drop."

The company said its cost-cutting program would save it about 240 billion yen by March 1996. Much of the cost-cutting has come by slashing the work force by 7,600 over the past 18 months, bringing the total number of employees to 41,800. The company said it planned to cut more jobs, but it would not say how many.

To cover part of the 31.05 billion yen paid in early retirement costs, the company sold about 19.02 billion yen in securities. The company plans to offset further retirement costs this way. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

NTT Plan For Cuts Reported

Knight-Ridder

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. plans to slash 50,000 from its work force over a period of about five years and to reduce the maximum rates for long-distance telephone calls as part of a drastic restructuring program, company officials said Tuesday, according to the Kyodo News Service.

The number of the employees will be cut to about 150,000 from 197,000, and maximum telephone rates will be trimmed gradually to 100 yen for every three minutes from 180 yen by 2000, they said. The program is to be set by the end of 1996.

Celluloid Dreams, Japanese Style

Foreigners Find Fame and Fortune Pitching Products

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Brian G. Banowitz, a 28-year-old former Army intelligence trainee in Oregon, flew here this year with empty pockets and big dreams.

With a smattering of Japanese, a dark look and a bit of acting experience in California, Mr. Banowitz hopes he is on his way.

He has already helped sell KitKat chocolate bars, Toyota cars and other products in five Japanese commercials.

"Japan was a 10-year dream," Mr. Banowitz said, calm and confident as he began an audition with a Japanese company. "Here you can be in the thick of it all in a bigger way."

Japanese seem to tack away their wallets when it comes to buying American cars and other products, but they still harbor a fascination with the West. As a result, the faces that beam from advertisements, billboards, and television commercials often have blue eyes and blond hair.

Tokyo streets and television screens have been sprinkled with the giant images of Madonna and Takara liquor, Harrison Ford and Kirin beer, Peter Falk and Suntory whisky, Eddie Murphy and Sapporo canned coffee, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Asinamin vitamins, and thousands of aspiring actors such as Mr. Banowitz.

One in five commercials used to feature foreigners, and even unknown actors could earn a nice living by filming just commercials.

The recession here has dampened the business a bit. But foreign models are still paid 50 percent more than Japanese, so Japan remains a fertile training ground for young Americans trying to make a name in the sparkling, dazzling world of modeling and television.

"This means a lot to me," Howard

C.R. Franklin said as he walked out of an audition after his day job at an American securities company.

"I like the exhibitionism. My modeling friends think I'm nuts. I'm straddling two worlds, the normal and the exhibitionist worlds."

In some cases, Japanese advertisers use foreigners to add cachet to their products. At other times, the foreigner is the focus of a certain kind of comedy.

Maureen L. Card is often on camera swathed in the 1950s look, her hair in curlers, cold cream covering her face.

A large woman, she appeared in a commercial doing the vacuuming. Her scrawny on-stage husband was sitting in the way, so she picked him up with the tip of her vacuum and scooped him out of the room.

"I was very overweight, and they wanted a fat woman to do a commercial," said Ms. Card, who with her husband and three children comes from San Diego. "They're getting a silly foreigner, and I'm getting paid. I've never felt I've been used."

Sometimes Japanese companies seem to enjoy poking fun at foreigners, perhaps because it is even more amusing to see a humiliated American than a humiliated Japanese.

When Akio Shimizu, a creative director at Dentsu Inc., an advertising company, wanted to show a sleepy, slumping man fall flat into a mushy cake, he chose to use foreign actors, not Japanese.

If a Japanese actor appeared messy on screen, Japanese viewers might identify with him and feel awkward, and they would not want to buy the wet tissues the company sells, Mr. Shimizu said.

"Foreigners are neutral, like people from another world, so the audience does not identify with the dirtiness of the actions and instead feels only the humor in the commercial," Mr. Shimizu said.

Last year, a 3-year-old blond girl from an American military family pocketed about \$6,000 for a session's work filming a car commercial in which she sipped a glass of milk and then spilled it.

The commercial ran for a year and won a top award, and she became a poster child for Mercedes-Benz cars all over Japan.

Spurred on by stories like this, parents shuffle their children to photo sessions, register their names with several modeling agencies and then drag their young hopefuls around the city from audition to audition.

"When Japanese look at an Asian kid, they look at the face first," said Masako Saito, president of K&M Promotions, a modeling agency. "But all foreign faces look the same, and so they don't look at the face of the model, but focus their eyes more on the clothes."

Even the Japanese directors often do not scrutinize the faces too closely.

Once when a Japanese company wanted a certain style of young boy, Mrs. Saito brought in nearly 40 boys to an audition. All were turned down because they did not have the right aura.

Then Mrs. Saito spotted someone she liked — a young short-haired model with a healthy look.

She conferred with the American mother, and together they brought in the young child. The director smiled, a contract was drawn up, and the commercial was filmed. It was not until two years later that Mrs. Saito told him the young model was a girl.

But not all Japanese are happy watching foreigners take the spotlight so often in their own commercials.

A commercial for Jaacs, a credit card company, that is a big success now originally had top executives asking, "Why do we need foreigners in commercials?"

Natural Causes Trim Japan's Car-Trade Surplus

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Japan's automotive trade surplus with the United States, which nearly sparked a trade war between the two nations during the summer, is narrowing, figures released Tuesday indicated.

The credit for defusing this bilateral trade bomb goes not to political force but to plain old

economic forces. Japanese auto exports are declining as the strong yen forces the country's carmakers to shift production overseas. Global auto exports from Japan have fallen for nine consecutive months, and shipments to the United States have fallen for five months.

"Even back before the trade talks were resolved, especially

with the strong yen earlier this year, there were plenty of incentives for Japanese to increase production in the U.S. and other overseas markets," said Andrew Shipley, an economist at Schroder Securities (Japan) Ltd.

Sales of foreign autos have risen for two years, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said Tuesday. In October, they rose 38.5 percent from a year earlier, to 30,068 vehicles.

The United States was the leading source of imports in October, with 13,658 U.S. vehicles sold, up 67 percent from a year earlier, the association said. As a result, Japan's trade gap with the United States in au-

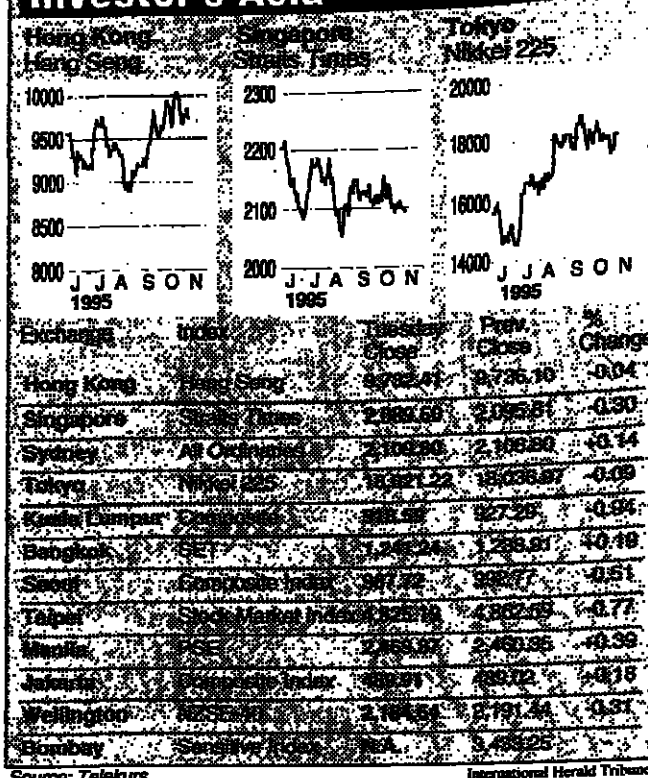
tomobiles and auto parts fell 13.6 percent, to \$13.70 billion in the half-year through September from \$15.86 billion a year earlier, according to Ministry of Finance statistics.

In September, Japan's trade surplus with the United States in autos and auto parts was two-thirds what it was in September 1994.

While foreign-made cars have accounted for only 7.6 percent of new auto sales in Japan so far this year, that is an increase from their 6.1 percent share in 1994.

The importers' association projects that by 2005, imported vehicles will account for 10 percent of Japan's market.

Investor's Asia



Very briefly:

• Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co.'s AsiaSat-2 was scheduled to be sent into orbit by China's state launcher Nov. 28, after a nearly one-year delay. AsiaSat is owned by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. of Hong Kong, Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain and China International Trust & Investment Corp.

• Pakistan plans to privatize its telecommunications corporation in the next few months and is preparing to sell other state enterprises as well.

• Thailand and the United States are to make an announcement Wednesday on developments in talks on a bilateral aviation agreement, a U.S. Embassy official said.

• Express Telecommunication Co., a Philippine provider of cellular phone service, cut per-minute charges by 20 percent, to 4.99 pesos (19 cents), saying its rates were the lowest in the industry, and eliminated monthly charges. The move follows rate cuts by other Philippine phone-service providers.

• China's state-owned enterprises saw employment fall by 658,000 in September, compared with a year earlier, while the number of self-employed workers rose 4 million, to 18 million, the official China Business Times reported.

• LG Electronics, a unit of LG Group, forecast a 20 percent rise in net profit in 1995 from \$132.6 million a year ago, on an expected rise in sales as the company globalizes its sales network and production. The appliance company also plans to increase its attention to the multimedia business.

• Kobe Steel Ltd. of Japan plans to establish a joint venture with Ariya Holding Co. of Thailand to make construction machinery in Thailand.

• Hongkong Telecommunications Ltd. plans to spend more than 10 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.3 billion) on its interactive multimedia service over the next 10 years and 2 billion to 3 billion dollars in the first three or four years.

• Azerbaijan will sign a deal with Pennzoil Co., Agip SpA and Lukoil of Russia on Friday to form a production-sharing consortium to develop Caspian Sea oil reserves, Azeri Turan news agency said.

• AAPC Ltd., a Sydney-based hotel group, signed a joint-venture agreement with Anglo-Asian Strategic Management Inc. of the Philippines. AAPC, partly owned by Accor SA of France, plans to build a chain in the Philippines. (Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

BOOKS: Changing Roles

Continued from Page 13

be changed in a phone call. For Mr. Gernert, Mr. Grisham offers big earning potential. Mr. Grisham has sold more than 50 million books. According to Forbes magazine, he earned \$29 million in the last two years. Most literary agents take 10 to 15 percent of their authors' advances and royalties. But for Bantam Doubleday Dell, as for any publisher that might find itself in a similar position, the benefits of such a deal are less clear.

Stuart Applebaum, a spokesman for the company, said the deal "is a delicious and rewarding for all."

Still, with Mr. Gernert doing the editing, the sexiest part of publishing, the magic of turning a frog manuscript into a princely book, is gone. Bantam Doubleday Dell's job is now noneditorial: designing the dust jacket, printing the book, marketing.

Whether the publisher can hold on to Mr. Grisham after these two books are finished is also a question mark.

Mr. Gernert said he had no plans to abandon Doubleday and Dell, the divisions that publish Mr. Grisham in hard cover and paperback.

But without Mr. Gernert on the staff, the tie that bound publisher to author is no longer a knot but a bow.

Microsoft Hires Top 'Content' Editor

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Microsoft Corp. has hired Michael Kinsley, former editor of The New Republic and co-host of CNN's "Crossfire," to start an on-line magazine of commentary on news, politics and culture.

Mr. Kinsley, 44, said many of the details of the planned electronic magazine had yet to be worked out, including when it would be started. The magazine is to be distributed over the Internet's World Wide Web and on the Microsoft Network, the software maker's on-line service begun late in August.

"The idea is to create some serious journalism on the Web for people who are not Web fanatics," Mr. Kinsley said.

Mr. Kinsley is probably the best-known journalist to have crossed over from traditional print and broadcast media to the nascent medium of computer networks. He will end his six-year run on "Crossfire" at the end of this month and move from Washington to the Seattle area, where Microsoft is based. He says the new magazine, as yet unnamed, will have a small staff of "probably a dozen people or fewer."

By hiring Mr. Kinsley, Microsoft has shown how interested it is in investing to create information and entertainment for computer networks — and not just in producing software.

Microsoft won out over Time Warner Inc., which also held discussions with Mr. Kinsley.

"Microsoft is really competing for top-flight editorial talent," said Norman Pearlstine, editor in chief of Time Inc. "Microsoft is truly interested in acquiring content."

Neither Mr. Kinsley nor Microsoft would discuss the terms of his employment.

Wooing Mr. Kinsley, said Russell Siegelman, a Microsoft vice president, is "just part of our strategy to provide more and more content on Microsoft Network and on the Internet."

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RHÔNE-POULENC INFORMS ITS SHAREHOLDERS

Results for the first 9 months of 1995

Results at the end of September 1995 showed improvement over the same period of 1994. This was due to increased activity within each of Rhône-Poulenc's business sectors: Health, Agro, Chemicals and Fibers & Polymers. The asset divestment program undertaken in 1994 with the objective of increasing Rhône-Poulenc's business focus on its core business segments, significantly reduced the company's scope of consolidation. Consequently, only computations based on a comparable structural basis can be considered as truly representative of Rhône-Poulenc's growth.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN OPERATIONS

Consolidated sales for the first 9 months increased by 5.7% on a comparable basis of consolidation, as a result of higher volumes and selling prices.

Sales rose 1.6% in the third quarter as the decline in the dollar substantially undermined business growth.

Operating income for the first 9 months rose by 20.6% on a comparable structural basis, and remained stable during the third quarter.

Before restructuring provisions, it increased 11.3% for the first 9 months and 4.2% for the third quarter, buoyed by heightened activity experienced in all four sectors, and in spite of deteriorating market conditions in Brazil during the third quarter.

HIGHLIGHTS (first 9 months of 1995)

- Sharply improved operations

Sales: FF 63.1 billion (+ 5.7%)

Operating income: FF 5.8 billion (+ 20.6%)

* on a comparable basis of consolidation



Net income: FF 2 billion (+ 71.3%)

Earnings per share: FF 6.19 (+ 59%)

SHARP INCREASE IN NET INCOME FOR THE FIRST 9 MONTHS

Net income for the first 9 months rose sharply by 71.3%, despite a 17% downturn in the third quarter, bolstered by a significant improvement in operating income and a decline in net interest expense.

Rhône-Poulenc still expects significant improvement in full-year 1995 net income.

RESULTS BY SECTOR First 9 months of 1995			
Sales	FF millions	% 95/94*	
Health	25,839	+ 3.5	
Agro	8,112	+ 4.2	
Chemicals	21,501	+ 5.6	
Fibers and Polymers	9,950	+ 14.8	
Others**	(2,281)		
Total	63,121	+ 5.7	
Operating income	FF millions	% 95/94*	
Health	3,385	+ 12.3	
Agro	1,170	+ 20.0	
Chemicals	870	+ 12.5	
Fibers and polymers	883	+ 33.1	
Others	(529)		
Total	5,779	+ 20.6	

* on a comparable scope of consolidation 1994/1995

** after elimination of inter-sector transactions

Upcoming events
1995 results announcement: January 31, 1996
Annual General Meeting: April 10, 1996

For further information, please contact:
Rhône-Poulenc International
100 Boulevard de la République
F-92000 Nanterre
Tel: (33) 1 47 00 00 00
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and «best fund manager over ten years»**

In September, Crédit Lyonnais received the "Golden Bowl" for "Best Fund Manager of the Year" in France. Now in existence for ten years, this prestigious award is bestowed annually by the financial monthly magazine "Mieux Vivre". It is the second occasion that Crédit Lyonnais finds itself singled out for this prized honour. In addition, Crédit Lyonnais ranks topmost in the "Special Long Term" (ten years) category.

*For further information, please contact: Luxembourg: Olivier Gillot - Tel: (352) 47 68 31 500 - Paris: Charles Hargrove
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CREDIT LYONNAIS

INTERNATIONAL

Zanzibar Dreams of a Transformation From Spice Island to Economic Power

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

ZANZIBAR, Tanzania — It may still look like nothing more than a palm- and mangrove-fringed bay lapped by cobalt blue waters.

Yet on paper, the southern end of this legendary spice island is ready to transform this sleepy, impoverished land into

a world economic center.

The plans could make the island of Zanzibar into a Hong Kong or Singapore, officials here say. By 1998, Zanzibari officials say, they expect investments of more than \$1 billion, a new port, new roads, new warehouses, two new luxury hotels, two new golf courses and more than 80,000 new jobs.

These are impressive invest-

ments for one of the world's poorest areas.

But many residents say the new investments are illusory when they look around and see that the road to Fumba Bay is still rutted and they hear opposition politicians point out that the architectural plans for the new port have not yet been presented to the government.

"There are a lot of dream

projects in Zanzibar," said Ali Said, a businessman and supporter of the opposition.

The investments, described as the first steps toward a "full-scale free economic zone," were recently described with pride by Zanzibar's government, eager to show that it had finally gone past Tanzania's 31 years of socialist dogma.

"The government of Zanz-

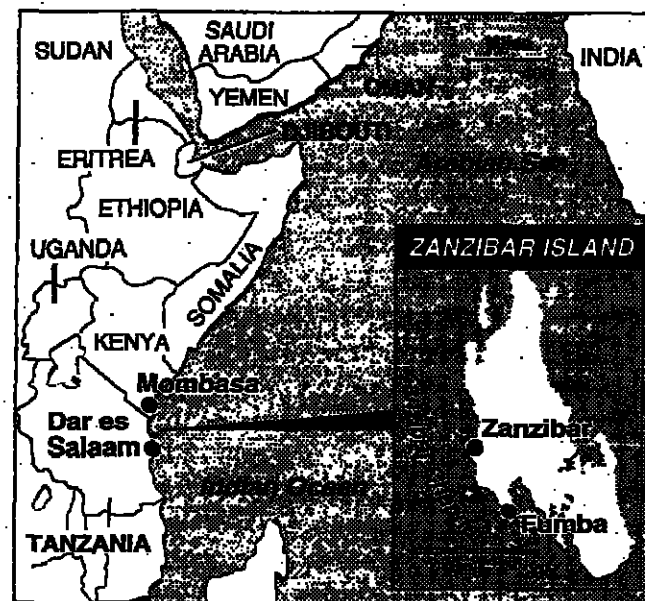
ibar under the dynamic leadership of H.E. President Dr. Salim Amour has embarked on the path of economic liberalization," reads its introduction on new investments.

Though at loggerheads with many of the party's policies, the opposition Civic United Front agrees that Zanzibar's future lies in revitalizing the economy but points out that the recent plans appear too ambitious and far from concrete.

It is not that investment is not already changing the island of Zanzibar, part of the United Republic of Tanzania that with the island of Pemba has a population of about 700,000 and a separate president and Parliament. The islands were once East Africa's main trading partner and the largest growers of cloves in the world.

But the fall of clove prices and three decades of Tanzanian socialism dragged Pemba and Unguja into poverty.

The islands have belonged to traders since as early as the



The New York Times

flourished. Last year, about 90,000 tourists visited the islands.

Trade has flourished. Electronic goods from Dubai and cloth from South Asia are much cheaper here than in the Kenyan port of Mombasa or in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam.

The government recently signed a three-year, \$67 million telecommunications project to make Zanzibar independent of Tanzania in telecommunications.

The scale of such development, however, is creating fears that the island will ultimately suffer, losing its culture without gaining any wealth.

"All the problems of a bigger place will happen unless Zanzibar has a vested interest in the investments and the money earned is reinvested in schools and clinics among other things," said Emerson Skeens, a New Yorker who moved to Zanzibar seven years ago and has invested in several guest houses and a restaurant.

ninth century, when Zanzibar became the trade link between Africa and the Arab world.

As in the past, the gleam of potential riches continues to en-

tice the islands. Since 1990, as Tanzania adopted a policy of economic liberalization, Zanzibar has slowly changed. Small hotels and guest houses have

Newspapers: Chasing Profit at All Cost

Philadelphia Dailies Go Under Knight-Ridder's Knife

By William Glaberson
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — A recent morning, Robert J. Hall, publisher of Knight-Ridder Inc.'s two Philadelphia daily newspapers, is discussing his latest cost-cutting plan with a visiting reporter. Reporters will no longer be able to call directory assistance, he says.

Two hours later, Maxwell B.P. King, editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, the respected broadsheet, said, "We're not cutting directory assistance for reporters."

Several days later, Zachary Stalberg, editor of The Philadelphia Daily News, a scrappy tabloid, says yes, the papers are cutting directory assistance for many reporters.

"The publisher insists," he says. "This little melodrama of confusion and discord was not fictional. In one way or another, it is happening at most large American newspapers, as publishers and editors struggle with the intense pressures of rising costs for newsprint, pressure for profits and, often, declining circulation."

As a result of a corporate mandate to nearly double profits at the two newspapers, 230 to 250 of 3,300 jobs are to be lost at the Philadelphia newspapers, mostly through

buyouts and attrition, and sections of the papers are to be closed or printed less frequently.

Among newspaper people in Philadelphia recently, there has been a marathon of open debate that is expected to reach a climax Thursday, when the leaders of the two papers are due in Miami for a budget review at Knight-Ridder's headquarters.

Many newspaper people here say the meeting may be a watershed for Knight-Ridder, one of the largest U.S. newspaper companies, which also runs 26 other dailies.

"It's a simple question really," said Robert J. Roseenthal, an associate managing editor at The Inquirer. "Do the people who are making these decisions believe publishing a quality newspaper over time is a good business strategy, or do they believe an inferior newspaper will make as much money?"

People involved in planning the cuts said Knight-Ridder had never before seemed as willing to make the biggest cut of all, to consider killing The Philadelphia Daily News. Mr. Hall has expressly declined to rule out closing the paper.

P. Anthony Ridder, Knight-Ridder's chief executive, has indicated that he is

determined to raise profit in Philadelphia.

Several cost-cutting offerings have already been agreed upon. Both Philadelphia papers are to lose features and staff, and The Inquirer will retreat from a strategy that took years to implement: publishing separate zoned sections for the suburbs.

The debate here began this summer, when Mr. Hall let it be known that he was under orders from his corporate chiefs in Miami to get profit up — fast. The papers' operating profit margin of about 8 percent, on revenue of about \$455 million, was no longer acceptable, Mr. Hall told staff members.

Next year, Mr. Hall must hit a profit margin of 12 percent, people at the papers said, and the year after that 15 percent.

Among the top newspaper executives in Philadelphia, the message from Miami was clear, several of them said.

If Mr. Hall and his aides do not meet the corporate goals, one member of the paper's management group said, there was a clear "or else" from Miami.

The manager, who requested anonymity, said, "Everybody's assuming the 'or else' would be, 'We'll step in, either with the current people or with new people, and we'll make suggestions.'"

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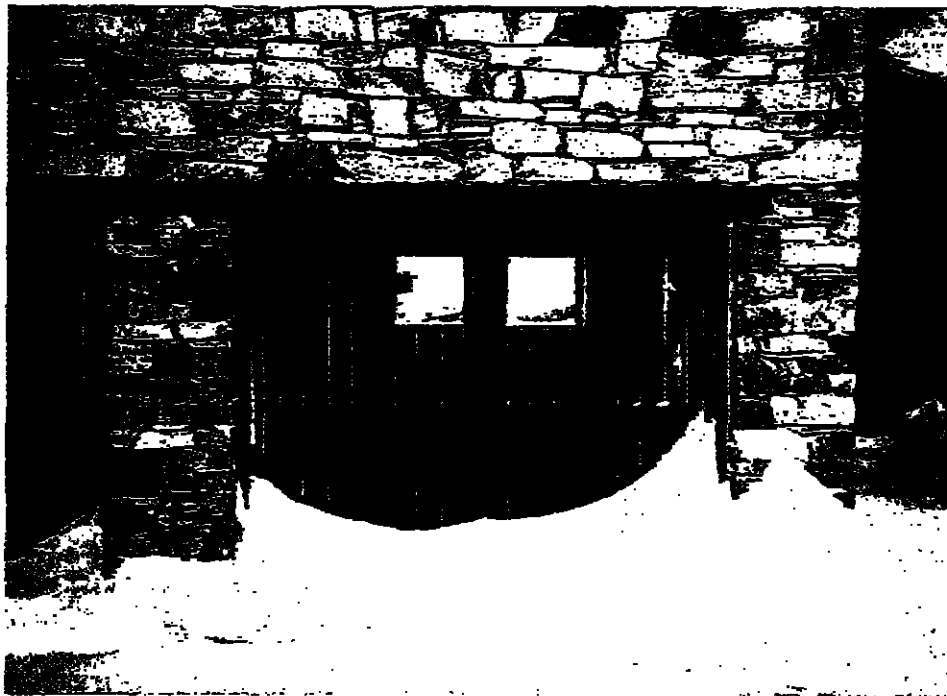
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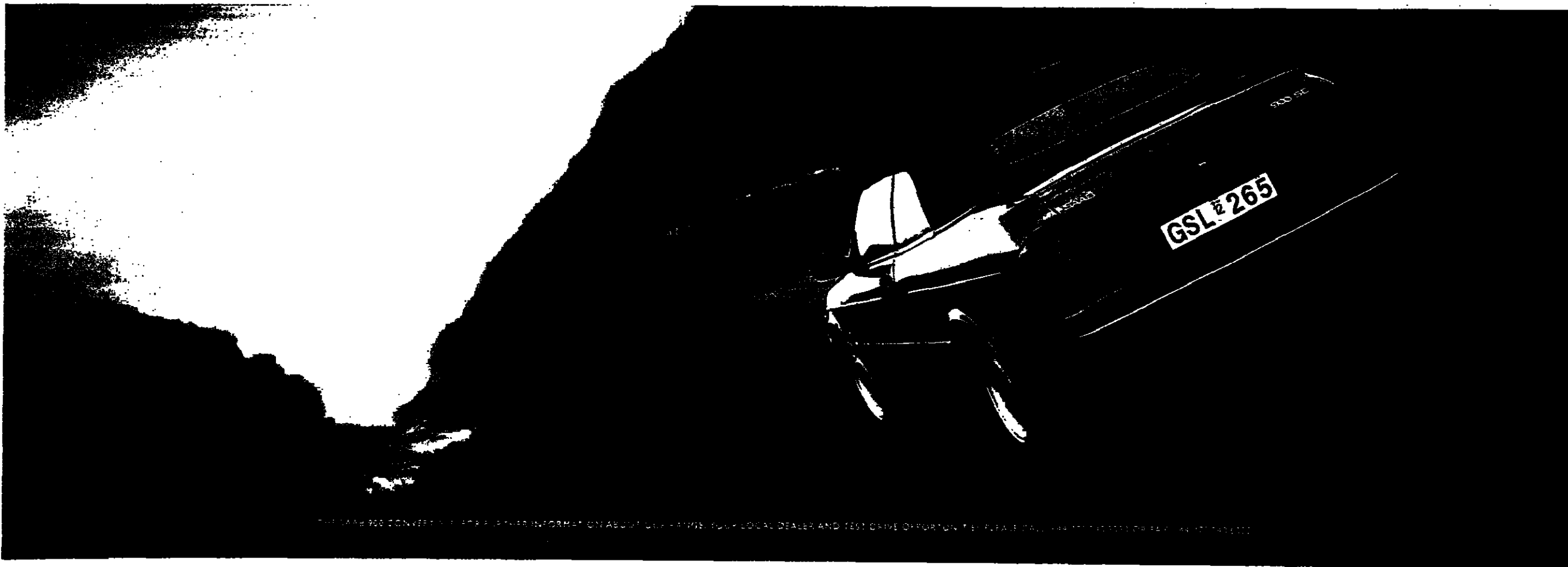


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35	16	STUM	45	31	39	31	1
36	17	STUM	46	32	40	32	1
37	18	STUM	47	33	41	33	1
38	19	STUM	48	34	42	34	1
39	20	STUM	49	35	43	35	1
40	21	STUM	50	36	44	36	1
41	22	STUM	51	37	45	37	1
42	23	STUM	52	38	46	38	1
43	24	STUM	53	39	47	39	1
44	25	STUM	54	40	48	40	1
45	26	STUM	55	41	49	41	1
46	27	STUM	56	42	50	42	1
47	28	STUM	57	43	51	43	1
48	29	STUM	58	44	52	44	1
49	30	STUM	59	45	53	45	1
50	31	STUM	60	46	54	46	1
51	32	STUM	61	47	55	47	1
52	33	STUM	62	48	56	48	1
53	34	STUM	63	49	57	49	1
54	35	STUM	64	50	58	50	1
55	36	STUM	65	51	59	51	1
56	37	STUM	66	52	60	52	1
57	38	STUM	67	53	61	53	1
58	39	STUM	68	54	62	54	1
59	40	STUM	69	55	63	55	1
60	41	STUM	70	56	64	56	1
61	42	STUM	71	57	65	57	1
62	43	STUM	72	58	66	58	1
63	44	STUM	73	59	67	59	1
64	45	STUM	74	60	68	60	1
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項目	単位	数量	金額
材料費	円	100	100.00
労務費	円	200	200.00
経費	円	50	50.00
合計	円	350	350.00
売上高	円	400	400.00
粗利益	円	50	50.00
営業費用	円	30	30.00
営業利益	円	20	20.00
税金等調整	円	-5	-5.00
最終利益	円	15	15.00

[illegible]

W	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
S	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101
Y	22	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102
Z	23	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103
W	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104
S	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105
Y	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106
Z	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107
W	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108
S	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109
Y	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110
Z	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111
W	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112
S	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113
Y	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114
Z	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
W	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116
S	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117
Y	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118
Z	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119
W	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
S	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121
Y	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122
Z	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123
W	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124
S	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125
Y	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126
Z	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127
W	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128
S	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129
Y	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130
Z	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131
W	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132
S	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133
Y	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134
Z	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
W	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136
S	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137
Y	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138
Z	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139
W	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
S	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141
Y	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142
Z	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143
W	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144
S	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145
Y	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146
Z	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147
W	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148
S	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149
Y	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150
Z	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151
W	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147	152
S	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153
Y	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154
Z	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155
W	76	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156
S	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157
Y	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158
Z	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154	159
W	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160
S	81	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161
Y	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157	162
Z	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163
W	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154	159	164
S	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165
Y	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161	166
Z	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157	162	167
W	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168
S	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154	159	164	169
Y	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170
Z	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161	166	171
W	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157	162	167	172
S	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173
Y	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154	159	164	169	174
Z	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175
W	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161	166	171	176
S	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157	162	167	172	177
Y	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	178
Z	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154	159	164	169	174	179
W	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180
S	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161	166	171	176	181
Y	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157	162	167	172	177	182
Z	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	178	183
W	104	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154	159	164	169	174	179	184
S	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185
Y	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161	166	171	176	181	186
Z	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157	162	167	172	177	182	187
W	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	178	183	188
S	109	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154	159	164	169				

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

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SPORTS

Smith and Dallas Run Over Eagles

The Associated Press
IRVING, Texas — Emmitt Smith made one mistake, then did what he always does against the Philadelphia Eagles — run over them.

Smith, who has averaged 146 yards in his last six games against the Eagles, rushed for 158 yards and scored two touchdowns Monday night, sending Dallas past its National Football Conference East rivals, 34-12, and giving the Cowboys a three-game lead in the division.

Dallas (8-1) tied Kansas City for the league's best record, and beat the Eagles for the seventh consecutive time.

Philadelphia jumped ahead, 3-0, on a 36-yard field goal by Gary Anderson after a rare fumble by Smith was recovered by an Eagles' cornerback, Mark McMillian, at the Dallas 22 on the second play of the game.

Smith more than made up for the gaffe. Running behind the blocking of fullback Daryl Johnston, he scored on runs of 39 and 3 yards against the second-best run defense in the NFL.

He went over 1,000 yards for the fifth consecutive season and is now at 1,137. In 11 games against the Eagles, Smith has run for 1,244 yards.

"I have no earthly idea why I have good games against the Eagles," Smith said. "When I came into the league they were beating up on us and nobody wanted to talk to me then."

"It's always a challenge to play against them. They always have a top-ranked defense. But why do I do so well against them? I can't put a finger on it."

His second touchdown came in the third quarter and gave the Cowboys a 24-12 lead. The Eagles had won four consecutive games with Rodney Peete as the starter. Peete, who played for Dallas last year and defeated Philadelphia in his only start, had just pumped some life into the Eagles with a

25-yard pass to Charley Williams that set up a two-yard touchdown run by Ricky Waters, making it 17-12. The Eagles missed a two-point conversion.

Troy Aikman hit Irvin with a 38-yard pass and Smith finished the drive off with runs of eight, three, four and three yards. Aikman, the leading passer in the NFL, completed 17 of 24 passes for 202 yards.

Irvin tied an NFL record with his seventh consecutive 100-yard game. Charley Hennigan and Bill Groman, both of Houston, set the record in 1961. Irvin caught 8 passes for 115 yards and a touchdown.

Any hopes of an Eagle comeback faded when cornerback Larry Brown scored his first career touchdown with a 20-yard interception return with 4:28 to play.

Smith, Aikman, and Irvin parlayed their skills into a 17-6 halftime lead for the Cowboys. Deion Sanders had an interception, an open-field tackle and a 43-yard punt return even though he was hampered by a sore hamstring. The punt return started with a reverse handoff from Kevin Williams. Sanders dipped and dodged three Eagles tacklers before he was brought down.

Jones Sues NFL
Timothy W. Smith of The New York Times reported from Irving, Texas:

Jerry Jones, the Cowboys' owner, used the national spotlight of his team's "Monday Night Football" game in Irving to fire back at the National Football League.

He announced that he had filed a \$750 million lawsuit in U.S. District Court in New York, charging that NFL Properties is an illegal cartel and seeking to have it dissolved as the exclusive licensing and marketing agent for all 30 teams.

The lawsuit seeks \$200 million in damages, which would be trebled because it is an antitrust lawsuit, and \$150 million in punitive damages on grounds that the league has engaged in an "unlawful campaign of harassment and intimidation" against the Cowboys.

The league sued Jones and the Cowboys for \$300 million in September after Jones signed marketing agreements with Pepsi and Nike for Texas Stadium outside of NFL Properties.

Jones will have his lawsuit served on all the team owners at their meeting in Dallas on Tuesday morning.

"It would have been very naive on their part if they thought they could slap me and I wouldn't swing back and hit them back," Jones said at a news conference in an abandoned locker room at Texas Stadium a couple of hours before his team took the field against the Eagles.



The Cowboys' Jay Novacek breaking loose for a first down against Philadelphia.

Dollars Call the Plays in NFL Modell's Move Puts an End to Tradition

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — A couple of years ago, when the National Football League owners were mulling over which cities were most ripe for expansion, Baltimore tossed its hat into the ring. Baltimore had lost the Colts to Indianapolis in 1984, and it wanted pro football back desperately.

It made quite a pitch. It reshuffled its structure more than once, finally including Al Lerner, the Maryland banking guru and a part owner of the Cleveland Browns, as a lead figure. The Baltimore group, competing against Jacksonville, Carolina and Memphis, believed it had a solid shot for a new team.

However, in closed discussions among the owners, one owner more than any other spoke vociferously against Baltimore. He said the NFL had no business in Baltimore. He said it would not work there.

That owner owns the Cleveland Browns. He is Art Modell.

Well, look who is coming to Baltimore. Art Modell.

He announced Monday in a news conference full of glee for Baltimore and doom for Cleveland that he will move his team to Baltimore next season. Done deal.

Nobody back then could understand why Modell was not supporting Al Lerner, his own partner. When people start waving cash in your face, and Modell is reported to gain a \$50 million cash payment for the move, your examinations can shift quickly.

Art Modell moving his team? Modell, a patriarch in the NFL, one of its longest-standing and most respected owners, moving out? The people in Cleveland are shocked. Everyone around the NFL is, too. Maybe they should not be.

It is open season on franchise movement, and, essentially, on authority in the NFL. It is open

season on the NFL axiom that what is best for the league is best, in the long run, for each team.

The Rams have fled to St. Louis. The Raiders are back in Oakland. The Chicago Bears have discussed moving to Gary, Indiana. The Houston Oilers are pondering becoming the Nashville Oilers. The Seattle Seahawks want out of Seattle. Tampa Bay is looking at Orlando.

The NFL has criteria for such moves. It says you have to meet them before you can go, but nobody is paying attention. Some of this can be traced to Jerry Jones.

Jones, the Dallas Cowboys owner, helped set the climate for the moves we are seeing and will see. He wanted out of NFL Properties because he wanted to market the Cowboys in his own way and keep the cash rather than share it.

That is what makes the Modell move so galling. Modell is as mainstream in the league as can be, yet, he is bucking the system. And the thinking goes that if Modell goes, anybody will go. The thinking among the owners is if Jerry Jones can do that, why can't I do this?

Whatever happened to respect for the league's history and cooperative spirit? Well, the league, itself, is partly to blame.

It has sent too many wrong messages, that the mighty dollar is the bottom line. It said that Jones could not sign with Nike because the league already had a contract with Reebok, sued him for \$300 million — and then it turned around and signed a \$200 million deal with Nike.

It said that having no pro football in Los Angeles simply would not do, so it refused to give the Rams permission to move. But then the Rams agreed to pay a \$50 million relocation fee to the league. The league said, O.K., you can move.

It likely made these decisions to avoid lengthy court battles. It certainly made them, in part, for the cash. And what it also did was induce the climate that now exists. Open season. On the league. And, in the end, on each NFL city's bond with its fans.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	2	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000	—
Orlando	2	1	.667	1/2
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	1
Washington	1	2	.333	1 1/2
New Jersey	0	1	.000	1 1/2
Boston	0	2	.000	2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	2	0	1.000	—
Indiana	2	0	1.000	—
Charlotte	1	1	.500	1
Atlanta	1	1	.500	1
Toronto	1	1	.500	1
Albany	0	2	.000	1 1/2
Cleveland	0	2	.000	2
Detroit	0	2	.000	2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Dallas	2	0	1.000	—
Houston	2	0	1.000	—
Vancouver	2	0	1.000	—
Utah	2	1	.667	1/2
San Antonio	1	1	.500	1
Denver	0	2	.000	2
Minnesota	0	2	.000	2

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Francisco	2	0	1.000	—
L.A. Clippers	1	1	.500	1
L.A. Lakers	1	1	.500	1
Portland	1	1	.500	1
Seattle	1	1	.500	1
Golden State	0	2	.000	2
Phoenix	0	2	.000	2

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Washington	27	34	33	11-95
Orlando	22	28	31	24-105
W. Howard	9-20	0-1	10	6-12 5-5 17
O. Grant	7-14	11-14	25	Hardaway 6-11 12-13 25
Scott	7-18	3-4	21	Ratonsbury-Washington 53
Uchicville	9	Orlando	59	Grant 10
Golden-Washington	15	Howard	10	Orlando 23
Orlando 23	Howard	10	Orlando 23	Howard 10
Atlanta	27	22	31	24-96
Utah	29	28	28	22-105

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FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Buffalo	4	3	0	.567	172	155
Atlanta	4	3	0	.567	228	147
Indianapolis	5	4	0	.556	172	183
New England	3	6	0	.333	133	201
N.Y. Jets	2	8	0	.200	137	257

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	4	4	0	.500	208	208
Cleveland	4	5	0	.444	170	192
Houston	4	5	0	.444	193	171
Cincinnati	3	4	0	.429	254	203
Jacksonville	3	6	0	.333	138	184

WEST

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Kansas City	8	1	0	.889	223	141
Oakland	7	2	0	.778	233	140
Denver	5	4	0	.556	203	142
San Diego	4	5	0	.444	162	186
Seattle	3	6	0	.333	175	223

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Dallas	8	1	0	.889	265	143
Philadelphia	5	4	0	.556	176	216
N.Y. Giants	3	4	0	.429	167	203
Arizona	3	6	0	.333	140	232
Washington	3	7	0	.300	207	241

CENTRAL

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Chicago	4	3	0	.567	252	216
Green Bay	5	4	0	.556	211	188
Tampa Bay	4	5	0	.444	134	148
Minnesota	4	5	0	.444	189	207
Detroit	3	6	0	.333	209	223

WEST

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Atlanta	6	3	0	.667	197	197
St. Louis	5	3	0	.625	147	189
San Francisco	5	4	0	.556	212	180
Carolina	4	5	0	.444	158	178
New Orleans	3	6	0	.333	164	195

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Dallas	34	Philadelphia	12
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HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	GF	GA
Florida	10	4	0	.714	52	37
Philadelphia	8	3	1	.619	54	31
Washington	9	4	1	.643	41	30
N.Y. Rangers	8	5	1	.619	51	44
New Jersey	7	5	1	.577	39	33
Tampa Bay	3	6	1	.346	30	49
N.Y. Islanders	2	8	2	.286	34	51

NORTHWEST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pct	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	6	2	1	.654	56	36
Montreal	7	6	1	.545	49	43
Ottawa	6	6	0	.500	38	40
Hartford	5	6	1	.455	46	40
Dallas	5	5	1	.500	42	43
Buffalo	4	8	1	.346	42	47

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	GF	GA
Detroit	7	5	1	.577	57	57
Winnipeg	7	6	1	.545	47	44
Chicago	6	6	1	.500	47	44
Los Angeles	5	5	1	.500	43	43
Toronto	5	5	1	.500	43	43
St. Louis	5	7	1	.423	43	43

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pct	GF	GA
Colorado	10	1	1	.714	55	36
N.Y. Islanders	10	4	1	.690	48	46
Vancouver	4	4	1	.500	51	53
Anaheim	4	6	1	.400	48	48
Edmonton	4	5	1	.455	31	46
San Jose	1	7	4	.214	41	53
Calgary	1	9	4	.143	31	54

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Calgary	1	8	1-2
N.Y. Rangers	0	1	3-4

First Period: C-Storm (Lapointe, Kruse).

Second Period: N.Y. Messier 6 (Driver, Leach) (pp). Third Period: N.Y. Messier 7 (Sommerville), 4 N.Y. Gravelle 8 (Letch-Messier) (pp). 5 Calgary, Housley 4, 6 N.Y. Messier 6 (Gravelle). Shots on goal: C-11-5-24, N.Y. 5-15-9-29. Goals: C-Torres, Kidel, N.Y. Richter.

SOCCER

EUROPEAN PREMIER LEAGUE

MONDAY'S RESULT

Nottingham Forest 4, Wimbledon 1
Strasbourg Newcastle 31 points, Manchester United 24, Nottingham Forest 24, Arsenal 24, Liverpool 22, Aston Villa 22, Middlesbrough 22, Leeds 21, Tottenham 19, Chelsea 14, Blackburn 14, West Ham 13, Everton 12, Sheffield Wednesday 12, Southampton 12, Queens Park Rangers 10, Wimbledon 10, Bolton 8, Coventry 7, Manchester City 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Baltimore Orioles	1	0	1-0
Los Angeles	1	0	1-0
San Francisco	1	0	1-0
San Diego	1	0	1-0
Seattle	1	0	1-0
St. Louis	1	0	1-0
Tampa Bay	1	0	1-0
Texas	1	0	1-0
Washington	1	0	1-0
Yankees	1	0	1-0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta Braves	1	0	1-0
Boston Red Sox	1	0	1-0
California Angels	1	0	1-0
Cincinnati Reds	1	0	1-0
Cleveland Indians	1	0	1-0
Colorado Rockies	1	0	1-0
Florida Marlins	1	0	1-0
Los Angeles Dodgers	1	0	1-0
Montreal Expos	1	0	1-0
New York Mets	1	0	1-0

INTERNATIONAL

MONDAY'S RESULTS

USA	1	0	1-0
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WORLD ROUNDUP

The Laws of the Game

Trip Up 49 Presidents

European Soccer Goes on Its Knees

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

The heads of all Europe's 49 national soccer associations have signed a document pressing parliaments and legal institutions to rewrite the Treaty of Rome, establishing sports as a special case outside the work practices and safeguards that apply to ordinary people.

How perverse! How self-centered the presidents prove when their game, their trade, is threatened. Those who govern soccer are applying for separate species certificates for players. They want absolute. They seek a get-out clause from Article 48 of the Treaty of Rome, even though it only covers 18 of the 49 unions — those from the 15 countries in the European Union.

They see it as a right for clubs to find, groom, and profit from selling human potential without EU constraints. The case put by UEFA, soccer's European authority, is that the law applied to sports will help the rich, destroy the modest, bury the poor.

UEFA's Armageddon theory runs thus: "Hundreds of young people, without facilities and without the dream of moving steadily up through the levels of football to the top will abandon the game and return to the streets, with all the social consequences that can bring."

Such threats, born of panic among the soccer clubs, follow the opinion of Carl Otto Lenz, advocate-general to the European Court. Lenz considered the treatment of Jean-Marc Bosman by a Belgium RFC Liege, and the refusal of the Belgium Foot-

ball Association or UEFA to release him from the impasse preventing him moving after his contract expired, contravened EU law.

Bosman, an average player but a determined fighter, refused to be rubbed out by a system of transfer eliminated in other European countries 30 years ago, which is why the panic elsewhere is misplaced.

When the European Court rules in the New Year, it is unthinkable that Lenz's case will be ignored. Now the soccer rulers, who did nothing to help Bosman when he was trapped by Belgium's feudal transfer rules, cry foul.

I quite see that many clubs will struggle, some may go under, in readjusting within the law.

Yet no one, not Lenz and not the European Community officials, advocates their downfall. Lenz attacks the iniquity of demanding a fee for a player who is out of contract, but he says the trade of players in contract is in order, and a scheme of compensation for clubs that develop stars is desirable.

Clubs would have to adjust. They would have to plan ahead, to value a player's time and worth, and to persuade coveted employees to stay, or sell them before their contracts expire.

That sounds like basic management. If it is ruthless, it is the law of the business jungle that affects the lawyer, the saddler, the candle stick maker.

"We have known about Bosman for years," claims Sam Hammam, the owner of the English Premier League club Wimbledon. "So we took care of contracts. The



The Nigerian striker Nwankwo Kanu, left, and Winston Bogarde celebrate the goal that gave Ajax a tie against Eintracht.

senior players are on long-term contracts, average players on average contracts, and those players we can do without are on short-term contracts. We have sold very well and we are cash rich at the moment so if the transfer law changed we would become predators."

Wimbledon is a small club prospering in a big man's league. It sells to survive on attendances of 8,000, less than a quarter of gates at Liverpool, Newcastle or Arsenal.

Since the 1960s, the law in Britain has allowed players to move where they pleased once contracts end. In France, soccer is even more liberal.

There have been no mass closures of clubs. French streets are not full of young, disaffected soccer dropouts.

Nor is that the picture in Amsterdam, where Ajax makes such a profit — almost \$40 million last season — partly out of scouring the local playing fields, fostering childhood talent, selling when the time suits the club, the treasury, the boy.

However, with all this wealth, who are Ajax's heroes? Last weekend it was Nwankwo Kanu, a teenager from Nigeria, whose goal saved Ajax in a 1-1 tie against PSV Eindhoven that prevented the end of

Ajax's 47-game unbeaten run in Dutch soccer.

The Netherlands is a profitable market garden for Ajax, but sometimes Africa, with its lack of schooling, its "street" players, provides the quality of improvisation that European club structures threaten to iron out. To adapt and to improvise is also the way forward for clubs. If living within the law means that some clubs have to go part-time, will that necessarily deprive a community's youngsters?

I think not. Big clubs are ruthless clubs. The boys they sign in early adolescence are investments, not community welfare recruits. If they fail to grow, fall to mature as gifted players, they are cast aside; and then UEFA's Armageddon warning is just as applicable.

What is worse: streets full of disaffected youths who were led to believe they had something special, or of youngsters who were never misled in the first place, never persuaded to forego combining school-work, normal growing pains and joys, with decent instruction at smaller clubs with often voluntary tutors?

There is, I believe, a part of the Lenz opinion that ought to be contested. It ap-

plies to the restriction on the number of "foreign" players allowed in club teams.

The case is different from the feudal control Liege attempted. This week, AC Milan, the property of Silvio Berlusconi, acquired a French teenager, Patrick Vieira, from Cannes. He becomes Milan's fifth overseas player in a league that allows only three on the field at any one time. Vieira and his advisers go to Italy with open eyes, but possibly with hopes that the Treaty of Rome will force soccer to acquiesce to Berlusconi's belief that a team should comprise the best 11 money can buy.

UEFA should apply its reason, its strength, its collective presidential pleading to that question. If the law and the free market rule, soccer will have to adjust.

At the Oxford Union on Monday night, a guest speaker said: "I wanted to say I am a football player, but I was harassed by powerful businessmen. The media revolution transformed football from being more sport than business into the sports business."

So said Diego Maradona. And he, self appointed as the leader of all the world's soccer players, is president No. 50.

Rob Hughes is soccer correspondent for The Times

Lou Piniella, arguing with umpire Terry Craft, won AL award.

Piniella Wins Award

BASEBALL Lou Piniella, who guided the Seattle Mariners to their first post-season appearance, was voted AL Manager of the Year.

Piniella received nine first-place votes in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Boston's Kevin Kennedy was second and Cleveland's Mike Hargrove third. (AP)

Strickland Arrested

BASKETBALL Portland guard Rod Strickland was arrested Monday for allegedly punching a woman in the face at her Bronx home. Strickland surrendered at a police station where Judith Cruz had filed a criminal complaint. Early reports said Cruz was his girlfriend. "Let's get this straight. She's not girlfriend or ex-girlfriend," Strickland said. He was charged with misdemeanor assault and released. (AP)

McGriff Joins Free Agents

BASEBALL Fred McGriff and Eddie Murray, who led their teams to pennants last season, are among 13 players who filed for free agency Monday.

McGriff had a \$4.25 million salary last season with the Atlanta Braves, and Murray had a \$3 million deal with Cleveland. (AP)

King Says He Was Busy

BOXING Promoter Don King blamed his accountant for making up \$350,000 in expenses to cheat Lloyd's of London after a 1991 bout was canceled. King said he knew nothing about his company filing documents claiming that Julio César Chavez was paid \$350,000 for training expenses that could not be recovered. (AP)

NBA May Add Mexico

BASKETBALL The NBA could add three franchises by the turn of the century, one possibly in Mexico City. Other possible additions include Anaheim, California; both Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; Pittsburgh; St. Louis; and Tampa, Florida. (AP)

Jordan's a Lottery Pick

BASKETBALL Michael Jordan repaid fans when his numbers came up in the Illinois State Lottery's Pick Four game. The winning pick was 23-45. The two numbers Jordan has worn are 23 and 45.

"A lot of people were playing MJ's numbers, and we paid out the third highest amount ever for the Pick Four game," a lottery spokesman, Mike Lang, said Monday. (AP)

Messier Joins An Elite Group With 500 Goals

The Associated Press

Mark Messier takes his place in the 500 club, scoring a hat trick to become the 21st NHL player with 500 career goals as the New York Rangers beat the Calgary Flames, 4-2.

"I've never considered myself a natural goal-scorer," said Messier. "But if you

NHL ROUNDUP

hang around long enough, I guess a few will go in."

Messier's 17th hat trick of his career, eighth goal of the season and third score of the game gave New York a 4-2 lead with 7:28 left. He took a pass from Adam Graves and skated to the top of the right circle, where he released a wrist shot that sneaked under Rick Tabaracci's left pad. Romie Stern gave Calgary a 1-0 lead after one period before Messier tied the game.



Nick Kypreos (left) leading the congratulations after Messier's 500th goal.

"I definitely felt there was something special going on, especially early, when I got the first one," said Messier. "It was pretty nice for the puck to come on my stick in front of the net when the goalie's out." Messier gave New York its first lead at

4:18 into the third period. He carried the puck up the left wing near the boards and blasted a slap shot through Tabaracci's pads to make it 2-1.

"The second one, I really didn't have much else to do but shoot it, so I just waited and waited until I got close enough in that hopefully it would find a hole, and it did," he said.

"When I got the second goal, then I was looking to get the hat trick and 500," he said. "It was an incredible feeling. After the second goal I could feel it, there was an intensity in the building helping me." It was Messier's first hat trick since backing up his guarantee of victory over the New Jersey Devils in Game 6 of the 1994 Eastern Conference finals.

Pittsburgh's Mario Lemieux reached the 500-goal plateau earlier this season with a hat trick. Wayne Gretzky, a former teammate of Messier's in Edmonton, has the most career goals: 817 and counting.

Hardaway Makes It Easy, As Magic Stops the Bullets

Reuters

Anfernee Hardaway and Horace Grant scored 25 points apiece and Nick Anderson triggered a fourth-quarter spurt, lifting the Orlando Magic to a 105-95 victory over the visiting Washington Bullets on Monday.

Hardaway handed out 10 assists and Grant grabbed 10 rebounds for the Magic.

NBA ROUNDUP

who allowed just 11 points in the final period and bounced back from a 33-point loss Saturday at Atlanta.

"It was a difficult game, but the 11 points we held them to in the fourth quarter was the difference," Orlando coach, Brian Hill, said. "When we had to get stops, we got them."

"Horace hurt us big time," the Bullets coach, Jim Lynam, said. "He got loose around the basket and did a real good job."

Juwan Howard scored 14 of his 18 points in the first half for the Bullets, who have lost seven straight games at Orlando.

The Magic trailed, 84-81, entering the final period but tied it at 86 on a pair of free throws by Anderson with just over nine minutes to play. They took the lead for good on a jumper by Brian Shaw with 7:35 to go.

A layup by Grant and a three-pointer by Anderson gave Orlando a 95-87 lead with four minutes left. The Washington rookie Rasheed Wallace hit a turnaround jumper, but Anderson's basket rebuilt the lead to eight points.

The Magic, Eastern Conference winners last season, won't have their injured center Shaquille O'Neal back until late December.

"This is the way every game is going to be," Hill said. "Every game is going to be a dogfight. Every team is going to want to come in and beat us because of what happened last year. And without Shaquille, every team is capable of coming in here and beating us."

Robert Pack scored 17 points and Wallace had 16 for the Bullets, who were without two injured starters, Chris Webber and Mark Price, and shot 48 percent (38-of-79) from the field.

"I'm getting tired of turning it on in the fourth quarter," said Anderson, who played 41 minutes and had eight of his 15 points in the final quarter. "I want us to turn it on in the first so we don't have to in the fourth. I can't keep playing this many minutes. I'm already getting tired."

Jazz 105, Hawks 96: In Salt Lake City, Karl Malone scored 23 points and John Stockton's three-pointer started a key third-quarter run as Utah defeated Atlanta.

Jeff Hornacek added 15 for Utah, which won its third consecutive game against Atlanta and third straight at home against the Hawks.

Utah was clinging to a 66-63 lead midway through the quarter when Stockton's three-pointer started a 17-7 run to the end of the period.

Andrew Lang scored 23 and Steve Smith added 18 for Atlanta. Stockton scored 14 of his 18 points in the first half, making 6-of-7 shots in the opening quarter. Smith missed all nine of his shots thereafter.

All five Jazz starters finished in double figures as Chris Morris scored 14 points, David Benoit added 12, and Stockton and Greg Ostertag, a rookie, added 11 apiece.

CROSSWORD

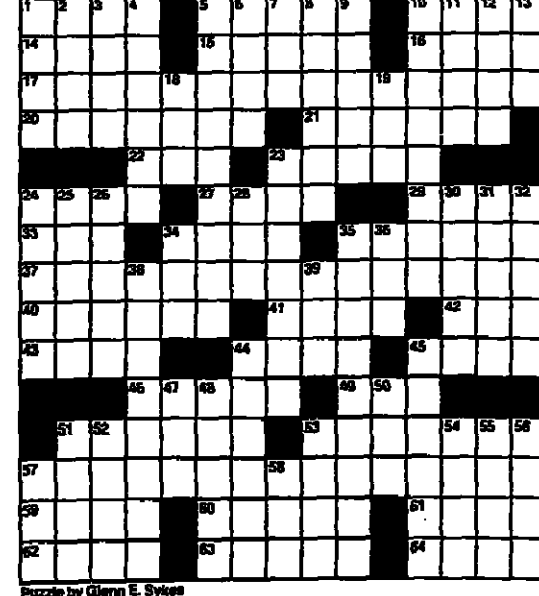
ACROSS
15 Japanese immigrants
16 Persia, today
17 Bald, per Robert Herrick
Toward the bow
Trygve Lie's home

22 New car offering, for short
23 Shade of purple
24 "Rats!"
27 D-Day city
28 Dentist's command
33 — Jima
34 Cry of accomplishment
35 Certain college student
37 Unruffled, per Gellert Burgess
40 Diligence
41 Polka followers
42 — Lingus
43 Leave in
44 "The Bible Tells"

45 Contrary one
46 Felix's roommate
49 Hole number
51 Certain Kentucky college student
52 Best in debate
57 Luthames, per Samuel Rogers
59 — Scotia
60 Clear the tape
61 Driving force
62 Consumer
63 Branch Davidians et al.
64 — majesty

DOWN

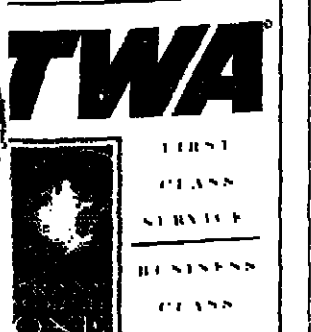
1 London district
2 Pronto
3 Nagase of tennis
4 California Rep. Robert
5 Fateful phrase, with "The"
6 Brezhnev's land
7 Fool
8 Incline toward the center
9 Ropa fiber
10 Search thoroughly
11 Hurler
12 Herd's herder
13 Poverty, metaphorically
14 Chang's twin
15 Big dog, familiarly
16 Prize for MTV artists
17 Hero's hero
18 Chop up
19 Floating
20 Pocahontas's married name
21 Critic
22 Louise Hunttable
23 Joyful song
24 Plumbed wader
25 Silent actress
26 Cigarette stat
27 Far-reaching companies
28 "For — a jolly"



Puzzle by Glenn E. Sykes
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Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 7

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IMPS RIO EVENED
TIS SMELTS
BASSOS LOUIS
ELMER CHIPS SARS
ELECTION RETURNS
MYET MOGA EMMET
SCAR LAPSES
STATUS LIL
SCARAB TED ASHE
POLITICS BASUAL
ANODE OAK SIEVE
RENES PRY ESTIE



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Texture is achieved through rich, usually patterned fabrics like jacquard or toile de Jouy, which cover everything, including windows, tables and walls. Light is often filtered through diaphanous curtains or low-



The fourth element, color, is used on every surface, even on floors and moldings. "Nothing is ever left white by default," she says.

With dozens of color photographs taken by Ivan Terestchenko, the book

Even the completely clueless can find easy-to-follow advice here. There are sections providing brief, illustrated guides to French fabrics, furniture of

in the 1980s, when she was associate publisher of *Esquire* magazine and responsible for its offices in Paris, London and Milan and traveled to Europe four or five times a year.

"I fell in love with Europe. Every

Italians also prefer a brighter light, more akin to their Mediterranean sun. "There are many more polished surfaces than in France, and Italians don't cover everything with fabrics. The floors are often left bare," she says.

Yet creating a replica of another country's style isn't really what MacLachlan had in mind. "You don't necessarily want to copy what others do," she says. "The most important thing is to create an environment that nourishes your own life."

Move Over Kudzu, the Invader Weeds Have Arrived

From rush skeletonweed in Idaho to leafy spurge in North Dakota, from spotted

weeds may pose the most serious threat to natural biological systems in the West, ac-

An alternative is to graze sheep and goats, which eat leafy spurge without the ill effects that cows suffer. But just mowing with goats won't solve a huge problem that specialists say is worsening by the day.

[illegible]

An exuberant crowd filled the state Capitol in Olympia, Washington, to welcome Prince Felipe de Borbón y Grecia, the heir to the throne of Spain, during a goodwill tour. The young prince drew long applause from the largely female crowd after a short speech in which he noted the historical links between Spain and Washington, which, thanks to Boeing Co., has the most trade with Spain of any of the 50 states. "The Spaniards established the first settlement in this state at Neah Bay" in 1775, said the prince. 27.

Britain's Prince Philip was surprised to find himself on show in Wellington, New Zealand, when he opened an exhibition of cartoons by the native son Sir David Low, considered among the greatest exponents of his art this century. The prince paused in front of a cartoon Sir David drew of him in 1952 after he married his first wife, Queen Elizabeth II, and said: "When on earth did that come from?" Philip said he did not recall sitting for Sir David, who died in 1963. Sir David, who invented the character Colonel Blimp, is possibly best remembered for the following cartoon, published after the 1939 carve-up of Poland by Germany and the Soviet Union. *Hitler* doffs his army cap across a Polish body to Stalin with the greeting: "The scum of the earth I believe?" to which Stalin replies: "The bloody assassin of the workers I presume?"

A man who hurled a cream pie at France's culture minister, but missed, told a court in Aix-en-Provence that it was a Belgian tradition dating from the Middle Ages. "For many people it is an honor to have pies thrown at them," Jan Bucquoy told the appeals court. Bucquoy was acquitted in June of charges of "outrage to a public personality" over his attack on the minister. Philippe Douste-Blazy, on his first official outing, at the Cannes film



festival a month earlier. He was acquitted because the pie missed its target, hitting the minister's bodyguard instead. The prosecution appealed. **Bucquoy's contention:** "Belgium has always been ridiculed by its neighbors. The French never stop laughing at the Belgians. We do it once a year in Cannes and get dragged to court."

would hear her sing. "He is everything," Sforza said of Luciano Pavarotti, who would judge her voice in the Luciano Pavarotti International Voice Competition in Philadelphia. "He is my future." Sforza, 26, was one of 133 people from 27 countries waiting — some calmly, some quaking — to sing two selections for Pavarotti and a guest judge, Tito Capobianco.

Before the singing, there's the writing. Garth Brooks, Mary Chapin Carpenter, Ronnie Dunn, Vince Gill and Alan Jackson are being honored for their songwriting next week by the Country Music Association in Nashville, Tennessee. The five stars are among 16 composers receiving honors for writing three No. 1 songs in a year.

The rock singer and guitarist Eric Clapton was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire by Prince Charles at a Buckingham Palace ceremony. Asked if he would have accepted the honor a few years ago, he answered: "Maybe not. I think I may be mellowing out with age." He is 50.

Virna Sforza, a soprano from Rome, trembled when she spoke of the man who

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